

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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A new count on law enforcement killings...

Researchers challenge stats on police-caused deaths

Police are killing more people than official national statistics indicate, according to a recently released study which found major flaws in the current system for reporting citizen deaths caused by confrontations with law enforcement personnel.

The study, which was conducted by Professor Lawrence W. Sherman and Robert H. Langworthy of the State University of New York at Albany, challenged the police homicide figures contained in the annual *Vital Statistics of the United States*, which are based on data compiled from death certificates.

"The national incidence of police homicide is substantially underreported, possibly by around 50 percent," Sherman and Langworthy noted. "In fact, the police may account for closer to 3.6 percent of all homicides, rather than 1.8 percent of the total as has been reported. In any case, the analysis strongly suggests that there is no adequate basis for arriving at accurate national estimates of the number of citizens killed by police officers each year in this country."

Scheduled to be published in the Winter

1979 edition of Northwestern University's *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, the report will presumably shed new light on the national debate on the police use of deadly force. Sherman recently presented the findings to a "National Consultation on Safety and Force," which was held in Washington under the joint sponsorship of the Justice Department, the National Urban League, and the League of United Latin American Citizens.

"The paucity of official data on official killings has become more noticeable in recent years as both public and scholarly interest in police-caused homicide has intensified," Sherman and Langworthy noted in their report. "Public policy debates over the propriety of police use of deadly force, often prompted by major protest demonstrations after specific police homicide incidents in minority communities, have commanded the attention of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the Department of Justice, and even the White House."

In the report, the criminologists indicated that the police are not to blame for the lack of accurate data on confrontation

killings. "While the police may have the most to gain by undercounting the number of citizens they kill, and while it is true that many police departments fail to undertake any count at all, it is the police that have provided the largest figures on the numbers of citizens killed," the study said.

The report did find fault with "local medico-legal officers," however, charging that the medical examiners are an appropriate target for "the demonstrably shoddy state of the official measurement of police homicides."

Tracing the root of the problem to death certificates, the report noted that most studies of police homicides are based on cause of death data published by the National Center for Health Statistics, which uses the data to compile its *United States Mortality Statistics*.

"Unfortunately, at least six major flaws in the system cause it to grossly underestimate the number of 'deaths by legal

intervention — police,' defined by the International Classification of Diseases [ICD] as 'injuries inflicted by the police or other law-enforcing agents... in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest law-breakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order and other legal actions.'"

Citing past research results, the report noted that medical diagnoses of the causes of death are subject to "high rates of error by either attending physicians or coroners' physicians." One study found that 57 percent of the homicide and suicide deaths examined could have been misclassified in death certificates.

A second flaw, according to the report, is that the medical examiners often fail to use the standard ICD categories in coding causes of death. "One leading medical examiner has claimed that his colleagues around the country are generally 'turned off' by the ICD categories, particularly where any stigma to the victim or his

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Panel of top officials selected to oversee police accreditation drive

The pace of an LEAA project to promulgate performance standards for law enforcement agencies was stepped up last month as the agency announced the creation of a 21-member commission which will have the final word on the shape of the guidelines.

Composed of 11 law enforcement leaders and 10 private and government representatives, the panel will also approve an accreditation process for the standards program.

Financed by a \$1.5 million LEAA grant, the project is being conducted by a consortium of four organizations, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF).

The standards will be drafted by the four groups and then be reviewed by the commission, which is staffed by such officials as New Jersey Governor Brendan T. Byrne, Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. Brown, Dallas Police Chief Glen D. King, San Jose Mayor Janet Gray Hayes, and Sheriff William Lucas of Wayne County, Michigan. All 21 members of the panel were unanimously approved by the consortium.

Designed to be applicable to state and

local police and sheriff agencies, the guidelines will cover a wide range of policy areas, including employee selection and advancement, the use of community resources, the development of support services, and internal discipline.

Other members of the accreditation commission include: Commissioner Rosemary Ahmann, Olmstead County, Minnesota; Director John H. Ball, Royal Oak, Michigan, Department of Public Safety; Police Chief Bruce Baker, Portland, Oregon; Councilman Sidney J. Barthelmy, New Orleans, Louisiana; Professor Egon Bittner, Brandeis University; Chief of Detectives Gilbert M. Branche, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; District Attorney's Office; Chief Justice William H. Erickson, Colorado Supreme Court, Rep. Barney Frank, Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Also, Police Chief Thomas F. Hastings, Rochester, New York; Assistant Director Kenneth E. Joseph, FBI Academy; Police Chief Kenneth H. Medeiros, Bismark, North Dakota; Lt. Jack Pearson, San Diego Police Department; Colonel Wilson E. Speir, Texas Department of Public Safety; Paul Steinbrenner, City Manager, Newport, Rhode Island; Gerard H. Wattigny, Iberia Parish, Louisiana, Sheriff's Department; Sheriff Richard P. Wille, Palm Beach County, Florida.

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ATLANTA: MURDERS 218 RAPES ROBBERIES



J.K. Ramey, an Atlanta tire dealer, wants officials there to do more about the city's soaring crime rate, so he constructed a 93-foot billboard on the roof of his dealership to warn citizens of the perceived danger. The officials were not amused, and an attempt is being made to have the huge poster removed. But Ramey, who packs a .357 magnum, is a man with a plan. He hopes to sell space on the billboard, in square-inch pieces, to 300,000 citizens. "Therefore, if they take it down, they're going to have 300,000 people to contact," he said. The poster apparently is not doing much to lower the city's offense rate, however. Recently, thieves broke in to Ramey's store, taking about \$5,000 worth of tires and office equipment. They also made off with the shotgun the businessman kept in case of a robbery.

New York Times/Mike Keza

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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Justice Department appeals for quota hiring in Virginia

The Virginia State Police may be required to play by the numbers if a Justice Department appeal urging quotas for the hiring of female and minority troopers is successful.

According to United Press International, the appeal was filed on December 3 by Vincent O'Rourke, an attorney for the department's Civil Rights Division. "A goal is appropriate in this case," he said. "Unless we have some incentive for Virginia to hire women, they just won't do it."

The action is an attempt to overturn a ruling by U.S. District Judge D. Dortch Warriner who rejected the Justice Department's bid for a quota system in September 1978.

Although Warriner had found that the state police had discriminated against women for trooper jobs and against blacks applying to be dispatchers, he rejected the imposition of hiring goals, ruling that the state pay restitution to the applicants.

The judge also ordered that the police agency accelerate its recruiting campaign for women and submit periodic reports on its progress in hiring women and blacks.

Atlantic City strategy turns pros into cons

Officials in Atlantic City are trying a new trick to keep prostitutes off the streets of the casino gambling capital of the East, employing a strategy that makes it easier for prostitutes to be arrested for soliciting women arrested for soliciting men.

City Prosecutor F. Frederick Perone told the New York Times that the clean-up program was instituted last summer after an influx of prostitutes had threatened to turn the city's casino row into a red light district.

Under the plan, the ladies were stopped and warned that their conduct was suspicious and that they were under police surveillance. The suspected prostitutes were then asked to acknowledge that they had been issued a warning.

Written details of the stops were placed in a file for subsequent use in court. If the women were later arrested for soliciting, "a prostitute's usual argument that she should have leniency because it was a first arrest will go down the tube," Perone said.

Commenting on the method's success rate, Perone reported that the area along Pacific Avenue is now free of prostitutes. "They all disappeared," he noted. "It didn't take long for the word to circulate."

Police Chief Joseph T. Allmond indicated that the city's prostitution problem has virtually disappeared. "I actually get calls now from conventioners" who complain that "they can't even find a girl if they care to seek one," he said.

Experts say road to reducing auto theft rate is a bumpy one

A Senate subcommittee got good news and bad news regarding the nation's growing auto theft problem at a recent series of hearings. FBI Director William H. Webster pledged that he will continue to accelerate the bureau's drive against car theft rings, while representatives of the major auto makers testified that additional anti-theft devices would do little to put the brakes on professional car thieves.

As reported earlier this month by the Associated Press, Webster told a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee that his agents are increasing their enforcement

efforts in response to the increase in the theft rate and the growing involvement of organized crime.

"We currently have 632 theft rings and 'chop shop' operations under investigation, more than at any time in our history," he noted.

During the five days of hearings, several witnesses described the process in which many stolen autos are taken to the chop shops, disassembled, and then sold in parts to legitimate body shops.

As the senators were trying to put together the pieces of the auto theft scene, spokesman for the Big Three car manufacturers indicated that they could do nothing to alleviate the problem without inconveniencing motorists.

"We do not feel that attempting to increase vehicle security by additional anti-theft hardware would have a significant effect on professional vehicle theft rates, but would add cost, reduce serviceability and cause inconvenience to all legitimate vehicle owners," said George Cook, a Chrysler Corporation official. Similar remarks were made by representatives of the General Motors Corporation and the Ford Motor Company.

According to Webster, the nation's auto theft rate has climbed an average of 41 percent annually since 1967 when anti-theft devices were first made mandatory on new cars. "At this rate, this year's losses traceable to vehicle thefts will exceed \$4 billion," he testified.

Brazilian vigilantes go wild in the streets

Vigilante justice is increasingly becoming an expression of the panic felt by Brazilians over a steady increase in major crime in that country.

In little more than one month there have been seven lynchings, with the latest incident being that of a 17-year-old who was about to be charged with murdering a 64-year-old chauffeur. According to the New York Times, hundreds of enraged townspeople burst into a Matao courtroom where Jose Dias was about to be formally

charged. The crowd, which could not be contained by the police, dragged the defendant to the town square where they fatally beat him.

Crime is said to have become a pre-occupation with Brazilians, many of whom do not hold the police in high regard. In 1979 alone, 144 cops have been expelled for criminal offenses. Many of Brazil's police were schooled in the repressive traditions of the late 60's and early 70's, when political prisoners were tortured and killed with the calling card of the police "death squad" beside their bodies.

The police are reported to be underpaid, undertrained and underequipped. The increased crime rate, according to most commentators, is due in part to sloppy police work stemming from the inadequate working conditions, as well as biased courts and the vastly unequal distribution of income among the general population.

In Rio de Janeiro, where the crime rate has jumped five percent this year, there are 26,000 officers serving five million people, a ratio considered to be ineffective. In 1978 Rio reported 1,795 murders, 647 attempted murders, 20,238 assaults in which someone was injured, 21,820 robberies, 20,154 larcenies and 855 reported rapes.

One detective inspector in the Rio police department, analyzing the burgeoning crime statistics, told a wildly applauding group of 300 fellow officers "The bandits have to die, that's all."

Readers' Comments Welcome

To keep Law Enforcement News as responsive as possible to its audience, the editors welcome letters from readers. Correspondence intended for publication must be signed, however, the writer's name will be withheld on request. Letters should be addressed to: To the Editor, Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

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Recodification efforts goes to the Senate

The long-awaited legislation that would revise the nation's criminal code was sent down the road to the full Senate earlier this month after the Senate Judiciary Committee approved the 395-page measure by a 14-to-1 vote.

According to the New York Times, the feeling on Capitol Hill is that the new code has a better chance of passage in this Congress than at any time since a national commission initiated the revision process in 1966, but the forecast is clouded by several potential trouble spots.

Cataloging the nation's criminal laws in a single, but complicated entity has been an uphill battle. Congress has been enacting crime-related legislation a piece at a time for over 200 years, often in response to isolated incidents or events. The proposed code consolidates more than 3,000 existing laws, redefines many offenses, creates a new sentencing procedure, and integrates several court interpretations into statutory language.

One of the factors that held up the measure in committee was a proposal to tack on a death penalty amendment to the code. The logjam was broken when committee chairman Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) agreed to let the panel vote on a separate capital punishment measure that would allow the execution of persons convicted of such Federal offenses as espionage, treason, and kidnapping that results in the victim's death. The

bill cleared the committee by a vote of 7 to 4.

In addition to the death penalty issue, Judiciary Committee members had a wide array of other matters to consider in the code legislation, particularly in the areas of civil liberties and First Amendment rights.

The full Senate is expected to take up the code early next year, and the chances for passage there are considered to be bright. The Senate passed a similar bill in January 1978 by a vote of 72 to 15, but that revision package was left to wither last year in the House Judiciary Committee.

The house also seems to be playing catch up in this year's revision attempt. A Judiciary subcommittee, under the leadership of Rep. Robert F. Drinan (D-Massachusetts), is working to draft its own version of the code which is expected to reach the full Judiciary Committee next month.

While the committee chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-New Jersey), supports recodification, other representatives are expected to try to attach controversial amendments to the measure that may considerably reduce its appeal to the full House.

The Senate measure, meanwhile, has been drafted to appease House members who have complained that recodification would expand Federal power at the expense of the states. The bill contains a section that would limit the exercise of Fed-

eral authority in areas where it coexists with state prosecuting power.

Entering the fray, the Justice Department is said to support the Senate version because the House bill, in its present form, would reduce the government's powers to crack down on white-collar crime and public corruption.

On the other side of the coin, the American Civil Liberties Union is adamant in its opposition to the measure drafted by the Senate Judiciary Committee, noting that the bill would have "a disastrous impact upon individual rights."

Both Rep. Drinan and the ACLU object to sections of the legislation that would abolish parole for Federal prisoners and give the government the right to appeal court-ordered sentences.

Contending that such provisions are necessary, Kennedy and the Justice Department officials have argued that the government needs the right to seek appellate review of sentences because the punishment imposed on police officers convicted of violating the rights of minority group members is too lenient. However, the civil libertarians have charged that such sentencing appeals would place defendants in "double jeopardy," a concept that is unconstitutional.

In a section that would abolish the Federal parole system, the Senate bill would create a series of sentencing guidelines.

Continued on Page 5

Grantees to get training on EEO standards

In an apparent attempt to make it easier for grant recipients to comply with Federal civil rights standards, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has contracted for the development of a program designed to instruct criminal justice officials in methods of meeting obligations in hiring, promotions and service to the public.

Announcing the project last month, LEAA Deputy Administrator Homer F. Broome, Jr. noted that \$400,000 has been awarded to the University Research Corporation of Washington, D.C. to fund the effort. "We believe this assistance will greatly help police, courts and corrections agencies throughout the country to both better understand and to comply with their obligations under the law," Broome said.

LEAA is ready to crackdown on departments that fail to meet Federal civil rights mandates. Broome noted that any state or local criminal justice agency with 50 or more employees that has received \$25,000 or more in LEAA aid is now required to develop an equal employment opportunity (EEO) plan.

In addition, the deputy administrator noted that LEAA plans to require agencies to submit civil rights compliance proposals with grant applications for \$250,000 or more. The plans would have to meet EEO standards before any aid would be forthcoming.

According to a Justice Department announcement, University Research was selected from five competitive bidders to work with LEAA's Office of Civil Rights Compliance. "The contractor will train prospective grantees in their legal obligations, help them gather employment and service-delivery information, and design a compliance review manual," the announcement noted. "It also will provide LEAA with pending or completed civil rights administrative actions against grant recipients in every state."

Commenting on the pyramid-type structure of the effort, Broome said that the staff of the National Conference of State Planning Administrators would be among the first group of trainees so that the planners could pass along the essentials of the civil rights program to state and regional officials. Joint training sessions, regional meetings, and an annual civil rights forum are planned.

"When we are finished, we anticipate that every criminal justice planning agency in the nation will be thoroughly familiar with LEAA's civil rights administrative procedures and will know exactly what LEAA means when it says it expects meaningful compliance," Broome declared.

Under the program, University Research will evaluate recruit tests used by criminal justice agencies to ensure that the exams do not unlawfully discriminate against blacks, women, Hispanics, or other groups. In a similar vein, a "civil rights technical assistance bulletin" and a brochure for public use will be published.

"We hope that use of this contract will encourage cooperation and make formal enforcement proceedings less necessary," Broome stated. "In any event, we need to devote more attention to the specific problems that face minority groups and women in the criminal justice system, and this is one of the ways we are going to do it."

Pressed into service in Prince George's County:

Public relations aide to command police

The chief executive of Prince George's County, Maryland has given his press aide temporary command of the county's 850-member police force, after he was thwarted in his attempt to place his nominee for permanent police chief in the departmental driver's seat.

The surprise move, which was announced on December 4 by County Executive Lawrence Hogan, came a day after the Prince George's County Council voted against confirming the nomination of 47-year-old James R. Taylor. The former police chief of Petersburg, Virginia, Taylor had been selected by Hogan to replace acting chief Joseph Vasco, whose term expires on December 28.

Hogan press aide John E. McHale, a former FBI official who has never worked on a local police force, will fill Vasco's

temporary post until early March if a new chief is not found and confirmed by the County Council during that period.

According to the Washington Post, Hogan's selection of McHale was characterized by many local police leaders and politicians as a retaliatory action against the forces that encouraged the council's rejection of Taylor in an 8-to-3 vote.

Laney Hester, the police union president who had adamantly opposed Taylor's nomination, blasted the county executive for elevating his press aide to acting police chief. "It's obviously a very vindictive move by Hogan," he said. "What Hogan is doing is taking out his displeasure with the legislative branch on the police department. It's not a very professional response."

But the executive's son and key adviser, Lawrence Hogan Jr., insisted that the appointment of McHale was one of convenience, not retribution. "We weren't retaliating," he contended. "We were thinking about using McHale even before the council voted."

Some observers pointed out that in selecting McHale, Hogan bypassed several top county police managers, including Major Rice Turner, who was one of the four finalists in the police chief search and who had received the endorsement of the force's rank and file. The other finalists, in addition to Taylor, were Maryland State Police investigator Frank Mazzone and Police Chief David Hooper of Roanoke, Virginia.

Acting chief Vasco has also made it known that he would be open to accepting the post on a permanent basis, and he has received support in his bid from the police union and some council members. However, several months ago Hogan said the lawman was out of the race because of his

record on racial matters, which the county executive claimed was below par.

Ironically, Taylor's failure to get the county council's nod was attributed to his handling of race relations while he was chief in Petersburg and in Newburgh, New York. Several undecided council members were said to be swayed against the nomination by black community leaders who claimed that Taylor's record showed a lack of commitment to affirmative action.

Another strange twist in the situation involves McHale, who has been responsible for organizing the search for a new chief. He reportedly convinced Hogan that Taylor was perfect for the job, and he then led the unsuccessful lobbying campaign to gain council confirmation.

Commenting on his appointment, McHale observed, "The ball took a funny bounce, didn't it?"

While the ball continues to bounce in Prince George's, the county police force has now been without a permanent chief since last May, when John Rhoads retired on a disability pension.

Asked how long it might take to find a successor to Rhoads, Hogan's son replied: "It might be 60 days, or it might take a year. This time we're not going to discuss it."

McHale's tenure as acting chief may not coincide with the amount of time it takes to complete a new candidate search. "All I would say is that in two months, McHale would have to come before the council to stay on," council chairman Parris Glendening said. "He better do some good work between now and then."

The acting chief is no stranger to law enforcement administration. Before he became Hogan's press aide in 1978, he had directed the FBI's organized crime intelligence unit for 16 years.

FBI informer supply almost on empty

As the FBI awaits Congressional action on the proposed charter which will set standards for its use of informers, bureau director William H. Webster has complained that the number of informers providing tips from inside terrorist groups has declined to an "unacceptable level."

Speaking at a news conference conducted in New Orleans earlier this month, Webster told reporters that the Iranian crisis had drawn attention to the problem.

"It is difficult to develop informants because of the widely held perception that the FBI cannot guarantee anonymity," he said, adding that the bureau's current complement of informers has fallen below 25.

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C-1924	Administrative Investigator	10.00	C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department	10.00	C-710	Senior Court Officer	10.00
C-1697	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00	C-486	Medical Examiner	14.00	C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	10.00
C-1698	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00	C-488	Medical Officer	14.00	C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	10.00
C-1698	Assistant Deputy Warden	10.00	C-489	Medical Officer (Departmental)	14.00	C-2520	Senior Drug Abuse Educator	12.00
C-2524	Bay Constable	12.00	C-498	Meter Maid	8.00	C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	10.00
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	8.00	C-2503	Narcotics Education Assistant	10.00	C-1987	Senior Identification Officer	10.00
C-1973	Border Patrolman	8.00	C-1600	Narcotics Investigator	10.00	C-2512	Senior Identification Specialist	10.00
C-111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	8.00	C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	10.00	C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	10.00
C-95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	8.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00	C-1010	Senior Investigator	10.00
C-2295	Building Guard	8.00	C-1688	Park Patrolman	8.00	C-2531	Senior Narcotics Investigator	12.00
C-2260	Campus Security Officer	8.00	C-572	Parking Enforcement Agent	8.00	C-793	Senior Parking Enforcement Agent	10.00
C-2261	Campus Security Officer I	8.00	C-1063	Parking Meter Attendant	8.00	C-2466	Senior Parole Officer	10.00
C-1700	Campus Security Officer II	10.00	C-573	Parking Meter Collector	8.00	C-1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide	10.00
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C-121	Captain, Police Department	12.00	C-640	Police Administrative Aide	8.00	C-2449	Senior Security Officer	8.00
C-2423	Chief Compliance Investigator	10.00	C-594	Police Cadet	8.00	C-1589	Senior Special Investigator	10.00
C-1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	10.00	C-639	Police Clerk	8.00	C-725	Senior Special Officer	8.00
C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00	C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00	C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	8.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	8.00	C-733	Sergeant, Police Department	10.00
C-2148	Chief of Police	12.00	C-1383	Police Inspector	12.00	C-794	Sheriff	8.00
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C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon	17.95	C-2441	Police Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept. (LAPD)	8.00	C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	8.00
C-1593	Chief Probation Officer	10.00	C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)	8.00	C-1588	Special Investigator	8.00
C-1182	Chief Process Server	8.00	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	8.00	C-749	Special Officer	8.00
C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman	8.00
C-1591	Chief Special Investigator	12.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	8.00	C-757	State Trooper	8.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	14.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	12.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	14.00	C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	10.00
C-2421	Compliance Investigator	10.00	C-598	Policewoman	8.00	C-1503	Supervising Court Officer	10.00
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Education Programs	10.00	C-602	Postal Inspector (USPS)	8.00	C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	10.00
C-165	Correction Captain	10.00	C-1386	Principal Addiction Specialist	10.00	C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	10.00
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	8.00	C-1791	Principal Investigator	10.00	C-2513	Supervising Identification Specialist	10.00
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	8.00	C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	10.00	C-2106	Supervising Investigator	10.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	10.00	C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	12.00	C-2143	Supervising Parking Enforcement Agent	10.00
C-1219	Correction Matron	8.00	C-618	Prison Guard	8.00	C-782	Supervising Parking Meter Collector	10.00
C-167	Correction Officer (Men)	8.00	C-2462	Private Investigator	10.00	C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	10.00
C-168	Correction Officer (Women)	8.00	C-2577	Probation Assistant	8.00	C-2205	Supervising Security Officer	10.00
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee	8.00	C-1981	Probation Counselor	10.00	C-1766	Supervising Special Officer	10.00
C-169	Correction Sergeant	10.00	C-980	Probation Consultant	10.00	C-1750	Traffic Control Agent	8.00
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	8.00	C-2266	Probation Director	10.00	C-812	Traffic Control Inspector	8.00
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	8.00	C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	10.00	C-2407	Traffic Enforcement Agent	8.00
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	10.00	C-381	Probation Investigator	8.00	C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer	8.00
C-966	Court Officer	8.00	C-619	Probation Officer	8.00	C-1522	Traffic Technician	8.00
C-1229	Criminal Investigator	8.00	C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	8.00	C-2335	Traffic Technician I	8.00
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator	8.00	C-2262	Probation Supervisor	10.00	C-2336	Traffic Technician II	10.00
C-177	Customs Inspector	8.00	C-1828	Probation Supervisor I	10.00	C-1887	Traffic Technician III	10.00
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	8.00	C-1829	Probation Supervisor II	10.00	C-819	Transit Captain	12.00
C-1245	Deputy Medical Examiner	12.00	C-620	Process Server	6.00	C-820	Transit Lieutenant	10.00
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director	10.00	C-2315	Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00	C-821	Transit Patrolman	8.00
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	10.00	C-1997	Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00	C-822	Transit Sergeant	10.00
C-204	Deputy Sheriff	8.00	C-2397	Protection Agent	8.00	C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	8.00
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C-1762	Deputy Warden	10.00	C-1459	Safety Security Officer	8.00	C-1995	Urban Park Officer	8.00
C-1247	Detective Investigator	10.00	C-702	School Crossing Guard	6.00	C-2541	Urban Park Patrol Sergeant	12.00
C-2444	Director of Security	10.00	C-1923	School Guard	8.00	C-894	Warden	12.00
C-1877	Director of Traffic Control	10.00	C-1999	Security Guard	8.00	C-891	Watchman	8.00
C-2325	Director of Youth Bureau	10.00	C-1467	Security Officer	8.00			
C-1259	Drug Abuse Education Group Leader	10.00	C-2211	Security Police Officer (USPS)	8.00			
C-1597	Drug Abuse Educator	10.00						
C-1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	8.00						
C-1261	Drug Abuse Secretarial Aide	8.00						
C-1405	Drug Abuse Technician	8.00						
C-1406	Drug Abuse Technician Trainee	8.00						
C-2428	Environmental Conservation Officer	10.00						
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Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELIOKIN

Associate Justice William J. Brennan announced earlier this month that he had hired four law clerks for the 1980-81 term. The announcement came in the midst of rumors that the justice was considering retirement at the end of this term because of poor health.

The announcement appears to have had a settling effect on the Supreme Court despite Justice Brennan's criticism of Chief Justice Burger, which appeared in serializations of *The Brethren*, a forthcoming book about the justices and the inner workings of the Court.

Armed with the knowledge that Justice Brennan, the Court's senior member, would be staying on at least another term, the justices managed to deliver two full text plenary decisions since the Thanksgiving holiday. Reviewed below are those decisions.

Attorney's Immunity

The Supreme Court unanimously held earlier this month that an attorney appointed to represent an indigent defendant in a Federal criminal trial is not entitled to absolute immunity in a state malpractice action brought against him by his former client.

The Court's ruling came in a case where the petitioner was sentenced to 30 years on charges of conspiring to make and use a bomb and violating the Internal Revenue Code.

In August 1974, a Federal grand jury for the Western District of Pennsylvania indicted the petitioner on five counts for his participation in a 1971 conspiracy. Pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act, 18 U.S.C. §3006A, counsel was appointed for the indigent petitioner.

The court-appointed attorney represented the petitioner throughout the pre-trial proceedings and 12-day trial. Following a jury verdict of guilty on all counts, the Federal District Court judge imposed a 30-year sentence, which was summarily affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Following the District Court conviction the petitioner filed a "complaint in negligence" against his court-appointed attorney in the Court of Common Pleas for Union County, Pennsylvania. The complaint, which was transferred to Westmoreland County, alleged 67 different instances of malpractice.

In response to the complaint the attorney filed an objection to the sufficiency of the evidence and asserted that the complaint failed to state a cause of action. The attorney also claimed an absolute immunity from any civil liability arising out of his defense of the petitioner.

Further supporting his complaint, the petitioner filed a brief with the court which argued that various sections of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the Rules of Civil Procedure established that he had an actionable case. He also added the claim that the attorney failed to argue that the statute of limitations would act as a bar to the Internal Revenue Code counts.

Sitting en banc — with all eligible judges participating — the Court of Common Pleas dismissed the complaint, holding that "strong public policy required that a lawyer appointed to represent an indigent defendant in a Federal trial must be immune from liability for damages."

A divided Pennsylvania Supreme Court affirmed the order, with the majority reasoning that the common-law doctrine of immunity, which was designed to prevent harassment by unfounded litigation, was as applicable to defense counsel as it was to all other participants in judicial proceedings. Dissenting from this position, two Pennsylvania justices argued that an appointed attorney's role was similar to that of private attorneys, who are not immune from malpractice actions. The dissenters also felt that if indigents are denied civil remedies for attorney's malpractice it would establish "a lower standard of care for appointed counsel."

Continued on Page 6

Code clash continues:

Versions of the bill may conflict

Continued from Page 3

designed to reduce disparities in punishment imposed for similar crimes. While some civil libertarians support the abolition of parole, others have warned that the sentencing standards might lead to lengthier sentences and a larger prison population.

Kennedy and the Justice Department also favor the Senate bill's position on bail, which would allow a judge to restrict the movement of a suspect freed on bond if such restrictions are considered necessary to assure the safety of the community.

While civil libertarians have called the provision a form of "preventive detention," Kennedy said that the bill measure would provide a "a more rational policy for distinguishing who should be released and on what conditions."

Another sticking point that may upset

passage of the Senate measure is a section that would lower the penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana to a \$100 fine, and for possession of up to 10 grams of the drug to a \$500 fine.

A further potential hitch in the bill's passage concerns the amount of time the House has to deal with the complex measure during a Presidential election year. However, members of Congress might find the time to work on the measure since it would be an opportunity for them to take a positive action on the nation's crime problem.

Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti indicated that the recodification drive may have reached a make-or-break point. "If we do not succeed in achieving a new Federal criminal code in this current effort," he said, "I am concerned that disappointment may turn to cynicism."



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They steal horses don't they

Rustlers thwarted by equine 'fingerprinting' method

A former rancher in Broomfield, Colorado has discovered a new way to say "nay" to horse rustlers through the use of a computerized scanner which allows him to "fingerprint" markings that are unique to each animal.

The technique, developed by rancher-turned-entrepreneur Vern Taylor, utilizes an electronic device which records the shape, size and location of an equine's "chestnut," the callus-like growth each horse has on the inner side of each leg.

Steve Plumberg, who works for Taylor's company, Equine Services, Inc., told the *Devot Post* this month that his boss came up with the fingerprinting method eight years ago while ranching in Wyoming. At the time, a rustler made off with a prized mare from Taylor's herd of about 80 horses.

Although Taylor knew who stole the mare and where she was being kept, he had no way to prove it. Like many of his colleagues, he chose not to brand the horse or put any other identifying marks on her because he considered such marks to be disfiguring.

Unsuccessful in his bid to reclaim his property, Taylor said that the horse was eventually taken to a "killer plant," where it was slaughtered, butchered, and shipped to a country whose residents consider horse meat to be a delicacy.

The incident inspired the rancher to begin studying the ways of identifying a horse, such as hot brands, freeze brands, tattoos and chestnuts. Branding was rejected because it is disfiguring and because the brands can be altered or covered up.

Tattooing, which is used almost exclusively on race horses, failed to fill the bill because the lip-marking technique can't be performed until a horse is at least two years old. A horse continues to grow until that age and a tattoo applied any earlier would become distorted with growth, Plumberg explained.

Settling on chestnut identification, Taylor developed ESI-Scan, a system which scientifically records the markings with an electronic instrument which resembles a handheld radar gun. The scanner shines a light on the chestnut, while simultaneously recapturing the reflected beam through a sensor composed of 10,000 receptors.

The pattern of light and dark areas goes through the scanner's circuitry where it is converted into counts of the chestnut's area, height, width and proportions. In addition, the direction in which the pear-shaped chestnut points is also recorded.

Plumberg noted that the scanning can be performed on a newborn foal because although the markings grow in size, their unique shape and proportions remain constant throughout the life of the horse.

Another advantage cited by Plumberg is that the chestnuts cannot easily be altered. While the markings can be surgically transferred from one horse to another, the procedure would require the services of a veterinarian willing to risk his livelihood and reputation, the identification expert said.

The data that the scanner picks up are recorded on a standard cassette, and a detailed description of the horse is written by the operator who takes down the animal's age, breed, coloring, sex, face and leg markings, scars, whorls, brands and tattoos. The taped and written information is then stored in the Equine Services computer in Broomfield for use when a horse must be identified by any legitimate person with "a need to know," such as a



ESI technician Steve Plumberg "fingerprints" a horse's "chestnut" as the steed's owner looks on.

law officer, Plumberg noted.

Identifying a horse by its chestnut shape is not a new concept. Plumberg said that the Whipple Horse Club has been photographing horse markings since 1937, using a system in which an expert assigns a classification letter, such as A, B or C to each mark. "The trouble is that one classifier will say this is a B, but another might say, 'No, it's a C,'" he said.

Noting that the ESI-Scan eliminates human subjectivity by recording the information electronically, Plumberg explained that the identifying data is computer converted into a seven-digit serial number that is unique for each horse.

In addition to the serial number, the computer also stores the owner's name and the breed registry number, any one of which can be plugged into the unit's terminal by an authorized person wanting to identify a horse. In cases where only a

physical description of the animal is available, the computer is capable of searching its files to produce a list of possible animals for further checking.

Since it is tied in to the telephone system, the computer can send its identification data anywhere in the world. For quick visual checks, the computer is capable of transmitting an electronic picture of a chestnut to any police agency that has a teletype printer.

However, Plumberg noted that the system can be used most effectively by scanning a horse whose identity is in doubt and sending the signal via telephone to the computer to the check if the animal is listed in the data bank.

Commenting on the difficulties in attempting to identify a horse by conventional means, the horseman indicated that even owners sometimes have trouble distinguishing the difference among their

more similar-looking horses. The problem is compounded when criminals enter the picture, forging ownership papers and altering brands, colors and markings.

Plumberg observed that of the estimated 12 million horses in the United States, most are trained to be friendly, to lead, travel calmly, load easily and get along well with other horses. These traits, he emphasized, make them easy pickings for the modern rustler.

While the oldtime horse thief usually wanted to move his loot to a different part of the range, his present day counterpart is more often than not looking to put the stolen horse on top of a range. In 1978, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that nearly 120 million pounds of fresh horsemeat was shipped from this country for human consumption abroad. The figure represents a 1,700 percent increase from 1972.

Supreme Court Briefs. . . Supreme Court Briefs. . .

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Reversing the Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision, the Supreme Court adopted the reasoning of dissenting justices. Justice Stevens collaborated on the similarity between court-appointed and private defense counsel, and concluded that the Federal officer immunity doctrine was "simply inapplicable in this case."

Support for the position that defense counsel should not be immune from civil malpractice actions was found in the legislative history of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964. The Supreme Court opinion makes note of the fact that there was nothing in the legislative history to indicate that Congress ever considered, "much less actually intended to implement," an immunity provision for appointed defense counsel. (*Ferri v. Ackerman*, No. 78-5981, decision announced December 4, 1979.)

Bribery

In an unanimous decision delivered by the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court held that crossing state lines to commit "commercial bribery" of private employees

violates the Travel Act, 18 U.S.C. §1552.

The Travel Act makes it a Federal offense to travel or use a facility in interstate commerce to commit, among other things, "bribery . . . in violation of the laws of the State in which committed."

The case arose out of a 1975 scheme which was set up to exploit geographical data obtained from a consulting company. In June 1975, an employee of the consulting company was approached and asked to steal confidential geological exploration data. In exchange he was promised a percentage of the profits of a corporation which had been established to exploit the stolen information. The petitioner in this case was brought in to interpret and analyze the data.

Since the Louisiana state laws prohibit bribery schemes, the individuals were indicted for violation of the Travel Act and for conspiring to violate the Act as defined in 18 U.S.C. §371. Following a jury trial, the petitioner in this case was convicted on the conspiracy count and two Travel Act counts.

The petitioner contended on appeal that when the Travel Act was enacted Congress intended bribery to be interpreted on the basis of its common-law definition, namely bribery of a public official. Since commercial bribery involving private individuals was not an offense at common law, the petitioner contended that the indictment failed to charge a Federal offense.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit rejected the petitioner's contentions and affirmed the conviction. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

Writing for the unanimous Court, Chief Justice Burger reasoned that when the Travel Act was enacted into law in 1961 Congress understood the meaning of bribery to extend beyond the narrow common-law concept.

Associate Justice Byron R. White took no part in the decision of this case. As is customary, no explanation was given for his abstention. (*Perrin v. United States*, No. 78-959, decision announced November 27, 1979.)

'Most older people today think very highly of police. In one survey, 74 percent supported their police very strongly, and it was only a minor percentage that had a negative thing to say about their police agencies.'

Continued from Page 7

about the elderly now. In 1972 our association commissioned the University of Michigan to do a profile study on the needs and concerns of the elderly. The way they usually do this is to categorize the concerns that older people have about health, about transportation, about the death of a spouse. There were 25 of these items. Money or, as they put it, "income maintenance," is their first concern, and crime was second. In 1973, NRTA/AARP commissioned the University of Southern California to conduct the largest survey ever conducted on the needs and concerns of the elderly. The survey, which was run by a Dr. Peterson at USC, substantiated the earlier findings of the year before, that money was the first concern — or the necessities that money provides such as housing and food. Crime was the second concern.

In 1976, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, at their annual meeting, issued a statement that crime had become the number one concern of the urban elderly. When we target just the cities, we find that there are many cities where the elderly have some really serious problems with crime.

Now, to bring the issue up to 1979, I'll cite one survey that I've looked at. We had a program a few months ago with the St. Louis police. A survey was conducted in two counties in Missouri — St. Charles and St. Louis. The survey included a number of questions, one of which was "how do you look at crime." The choices ran from "very serious" on down. In June 1979 the survey in these two counties revealed that 97.8 percent of the persons surveyed checked off "very serious." These were all people over the age of 60.

LEN: Did those two counties have a mix of urban and rural residents?

SUNDERLAND: Yes. St. Louis County is made up of St. Louis City, and St. Charles is mostly rural, so the survey included rural, suburban and city.

The concern is still primary in the minds of older persons. The next question is whether the concern is realistic? It's our findings that the perceived fear about crime in many cases is substantially higher than it should be.

For example, I had a meeting not too long ago with a volunteer — this association is run by volunteers — from the state of Georgia. She had gathered together all her assistant volunteers for the state of Georgia, and we met to talk about program activities for 1979. As you know, in Columbus, Georgia, there had been about seven murders of older ladies living alone. Now somewhat more than murders were involved, but I think the crime culminated in each case in murder. That's one city in the state of Georgia where there was an extremely serious crime problem. It received not only statewide press coverage, but national as well. We were reading it here in the Washington papers, in fact. I told this lady that rape was so rare, and that murder was so rare among the older age group over 60, that they really shouldn't consider it significant. It didn't even show on most of the statistical reports and it didn't show on the IACP report for 1976. She said, "George, don't you tell that to me or anybody that lives in the state of Georgia. We are terrified." And she was hundreds of miles away from Columbus. But she said, "I have people who are members of our association who are moving out of their homes where they're living alone and they're moving in with their children, they're moving in with each other. They're doing all kinds of things." Now that is an example of perceived fear which has been elevated far beyond what it should be because of widespread media attention to an unusual situation.

LEN: Would you say then that this perceived fear can, in some cases, be even more dangerous to the elderly than crime itself?

SUNDERLAND: It certainly is just as debilitating. If you won't leave your house, if you change your lifestyle, if you stop doing the things that you think are necessary and that you think are giving you pleasure, then certainly that is a serious consequence of crime. I tell crime prevention officers that they should determine the actual crime situation by crime analysis, and then tell their people the true story — in this case they could very well say that fear is elevated beyond where it should be. As an example, in 1976, the IACP issued a survey of 180 police agencies in which they listed 15 or 20 crimes that might be committed against older persons; murder didn't even

show up on the list. And when these 180 police agencies throughout the nation sent in lists of the five most frequently committed crimes in their jurisdiction, murder never even showed up on the list. That shows you how rare it is. We look at cities like Salt Lake City, which doesn't have a murder of a person over 65 all year. Rape barely got on the IACP list.

So I think what crime prevention officers and law enforcement officers must do is really know what the problem is and then if the fear is elevated I think they can decrease it by giving older people the facts. For example, the University of California at Bakersfield conducted a three-year study of robberies in Oakland, California. Robbery was picked because it's a fear-provoking crime which changes people's behavior, and because Oakland has one of the highest levels of robbery in the country. They divided the city into what they called half-block study areas. Over a period of three years, in a city that had a high frequency of robbery, two-thirds of that city did not experience their first purse-snatching, their first strong-arm, or their first armed robbery. I'll bet you that the people in Oakland didn't look at it that way — they read in the newspapers every day that there were so many murders last month, so many robberies last month, and so forth, they're at the top of the UCR for their popula-

'Our principal effort is to find ways that older people can support law enforcement and to encourage peace officers to accept the older persons.'

tion. You have to know what your problem is, and the people in Oakland, California could tell those people who live and work in those safe areas, "You haven't had a robbery in your area for three years. Why should you be unduly concerned? The problems are occurring in that location, and if you go there you might have your purse snatched. The robberies are occurring in that other location, so if you go there you might get strong-armed, you might get mugged." Incidentally, this was a study of crimes against the elderly. So if you do a good crime analysis, and if we know our crime problem, we can reduce a great deal of this elevated, unnecessary perceived fear, which is so debilitating.

Now, there are some people who really do have it tough, as you know. I don't know how the hell you survive in some places. We had a program for criminal justice people in Massachusetts. We bused in two busloads of people from one town. We had them volunteer to get up on the platform and tell of their experiences. We had things like this: an 82-year-old black man said that he was mugged and spent three months in the hospital. He said he was just afraid to go out anymore. Another lady lived in what she said was "the project" — public housing. She said, "I'm afraid to go across the street to mail a letter to my children; I'm afraid to leave my project." Yet another lady said, "Well, I just don't feel safe anymore, there's so much crime around here. I don't go out of my house any more than I have to." It's just horrible the way that some of these people are tormented by young street hoodlums.

Relative to crime itself, I can make a general statement about crime against the elderly which holds up in most locations. The good news is this: in most locations, with rare exceptions, the older population today has very low victimization rates for the three most serious UCR crimes — homicide, rape, and aggravated assault. The study in Huntington, West Virginia revealed that. They couldn't remember a stranger-to-stranger homicide against an older person in the last 14 years. I think that's characteristic. We looked at Salt Lake City one year when Chief Jones was out there; they had two homicides, and both were family fights. One involved an older white family in which one spouse shot the other spouse, and the other was a three-generation black family where a grandson shot the grandfather. But here we have a major city, Salt Lake City, that didn't have a single stranger-to-stranger homicide involving an older person for an entire year. We've seen the same thing when we looked at New York City, when we looked at St. Petersburg. Another significant fact I find when we do have these serious crimes against older persons is that in most cases they start out as other

crimes. Chief Vine in St. Petersburg, whose population is 37 percent elderly people, has been conducting a study of crime against the elderly in St. Petersburg each year. He may come up with between five and eight homicides of older persons, and in nearly every case that we look at, with rare exceptions, the homicides start out as another crime. Very often they start out as a burglary, and then when they find an older lady alone at night, they may then escalate it to assault, robbery, rape and even murder. So even though we have very low rates of victimization of these three most serious crimes, we could reduce those even more because the crimes that we start out with are crimes that can especially be reduced by crime prevention. We know we can reduce burglary by crime prevention.

LEN: One of the main thrusts of your efforts seems to be convincing the nation that the elderly can be an active anticrime resource, rather than being a burden to the police.

SUNDERLAND: That's our fundamental philosophy. I wrote a cover article for a 1976 issue of the FBI Journal, entitled "Older Americans: A Police Problem or a Police Asset." I wrote that article to set out our basic philosophy. We have to deal with victimization, yes, and we know that we are the principal victims of purse snatching, we are the principal victims of strong-arm robbery, we are

the principal victims of theft of checks from the mail, we get more than our share of burglaries. Now let's look at some of these crimes. Through crime prevention we can totally eliminate the theft of checks from the mail. We have talked with people at the U.S. Treasury, and they say that no one in the United States has ever lost a dime through the U.S. Treasury direct-mail program, whereby a person's checks are sent directly to the bank. And this can be done with private checks as well as government checks. In IACP's survey, theft of checks was way up near the top — about number three — of the crimes against the elderly. But we know that with the direct deposit program, this can be reduced to zero. That's a splendid example of how older people can reduce their victimization by practicing crime prevention. In this case, it is a simple thing of telling the Treasury or a pension fund to send the check to the bank.

We know that there are crime prevention techniques for reducing purse snatchings. It is, in a way to our benefit that the kinds of crimes committed against us are crimes that can be notably reduced by practicing crime prevention.

You asked about the elderly as resources. Our principal effort in this area is to find ways that older people can support law enforcement and to conduct training of peace officers to encourage them to accept older persons. Most of my activities are financed with money from our association's internal budget. We have received a couple of grants from LEAA. We've completed the first structured police training course, which has been institutionalized by the FBI and by major academies around the country, on how to deal with older persons. We try to show older people how they can help police agencies. We're just now entering into a specialized version of that, which will take the next 18 months, wherein we are going to develop material to show law enforcement how crime analysis can be conducted by retired volunteers. We have several good examples of that around the country. We have an award to the San Diego Police Department for their use of retired people in conducting all the crime analysis. That's a major departure, having retired people who have no prior law enforcement experience doing all of the crime analysis.

LEN: Has your group established a set of guidelines for such research?

SUNDERLAND: We have a full-time staff doing that right now. We started in September of this year and we will be testing our first product the middle of next year. We will be working with the ICAP [Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program] cities, and we probably will have a fin-

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'For 15 or 20 years we've believed that you've got to have the help of the population to reduce crime. But I think [now] we've gone from the understanding that we must do it to the implementation, the practical application, of how to do it.'

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ished product by the end of next year or early 1981. This will be a product to train the volunteers as well as products to show the police how to use the volunteers. Long Beach, New York, is another department which is using six retired people in crime analysis and crime prevention. Sgt. Paul Reed is coordinating that. Another outstanding example is the sheriff's department in Duval County, Florida — Jacksonville. We had a training session down there in 1972 and within the first year Sheriff Dale Carson, who is probably one of the top five sheriffs in the country, had more than 600 volunteers of all ages. They now have about 800 people on their waiting list trying to get in to do things at their police agency. They don't do crime analysis in Jacksonville, but they do searches, water patrol, and they have a volunteer crime prevention unit. They also have a volunteer motorcycle group comprised of responsible businessmen who own their own motorcycles and have their own insurance and uniforms. When they want to have a ceremony or parade, or something similar, they call on these volunteers to serve as escorts. These are the kinds of things that you're not going to do in a police agency under the gloomy pale of Proposition 13. But these are things that can be done by retired people who want to get involved. Most retired people, most older people today think very highly of police. In one survey, 74 percent supported their police very strongly, and it was only a minor percentage that had a negative thing to say about their police agencies.

So you have a population that's not committing very much crime, you have a population that has a strong supportive feeling about police, and you've got police agencies that have more demands put on them than they can meet. I think we ought to marry those things and get these retired people to help their police agencies accomplish some of their responsibilities. Police departments are getting more and more responsibility and less and less money, and of course what they're doing is trying to get more and more of their trained people doing the things that they're trained to do — investigations, patrol and things like that.

LEN: With regard to money, the proposed reorganization of LEAA calls for the creation of an Office of Community Anticrime Programs. Do you see that as an indication that the Federal government is taking citizen and community anticrime groups, in general, more seriously?

SUNDERLAND: Sure it is. Just as recently as eight years ago, if you mentioned the concept of volunteers you'd almost get blown out of the stationhouse. You couldn't call them volunteers; you'd have to say you'd get the community to call in things to you. Now we have departments that are actively seeking help from the community. We do an awful lot of traveling out of this office, and we've seen departments all over the country that are using the community in a variety of ways to accomplish their responsibilities. We have training sessions in which we often deal with all levels of the police structure, and we bring in program people to present a program model to see if it can be adapted to their localities. We just finished one in El Paso, Texas, we have one scheduled in San Marcos, Texas, and during 1979 we've conducted close to 50 of these training sessions around the country as a public service to encourage more utilization of this resource.

For 15 or 20 years we've believed that you've got to have the help of the population to reduce crime. Every law enforcement executive in the country would agree. But I think we've gone from the understanding that we must do it to the implementation, the practical application, of how to do it. We're on the verge of mounting the next step, with more sophistication, of getting the community to help us achieve our responsibilities.

LEN: Could you describe your law enforcement and older persons program, where you go into police stations? What happens in the course of that program?

SUNDERLAND: I would not have believed when I first came here that we would get involved in police training. I did not envision that as a responsibility that would be taken on by this office. But when I started, back in '72 and '73, I went around the country and gave crime prevention seminars to groups of older people which were sponsored by our membership. I observed that

the local police officer who we used as an expert resource in nearly every case knew the local criminal code, he knew the kinds of crimes that were being committed, he was knowledgeable about what was happening in his community, that is, at the street level. But they were completely, abysmally failing in getting this information to older persons. In other words, their communication skills with regard to this special interest group were lacking. We then began to do a few police training seminars from our own budget. I got my people to give me \$40,000 in 1973 to do this. And more and more as we traveled around the country we substantiated these initial observations. We would get a host agency — a law enforcement agency — to co-sponsor the seminar and then we would bring in people to present selected subject topics, such as the process of aging, communicating with elderly people, and so forth. I did that for about three years, financed with internal money. The association invested about \$40,000 a year in that particular effort until 1975. Around 1974, I felt it was time for us to create a course, and being an old training officer, I thought the thing to do was to write to a great number of agencies and schools, have them collect the existing materials, and I would then tailor it to our special purposes. We sent out more than 3,000 individually typed inquiries to sheriff's depart-

'The good news is this: in most locations, with rare exceptions, the older population today has very low victimization rates for the three most serious UCR crimes.'

ments, police departments, criminal justice schools throughout the country, and we did not get back one single piece of material. Nothing existed, which just astounded me, because so many people are doing things that I almost certainly thought there would be enough fragments. There was one man in Albany, New York, who had a program for the deaf which had some good material.

LEN: Did you consider applying for a grant to expand your activities in this area?

SUNDERLAND: With what information we were able to gather, we submitted a grant proposal to LEAA to bankroll us to do the front-end work on developing such a course. With the LEAA money we developed the course, and we have been implementing it since 1977. This is not a crime prevention course; it's a course on understanding and dealing with the elderly. It is modularized, it's almost 600 pages long, but you can train from two hours to 80 hours out of it. It has self-standing modules such as the process of aging, communicating, volunteerism, victimization, and so forth. It is *not* a course on gerontology. If an officer wants to specialize in this area, he should go to an academic institution and take a regular course in gerontology. Our intent was to deliver information that he can use the next day on his job.

For example, when we talk about the physical changes in the aging eye, we do not analyze the physiology of the eye. We explain that the older male very often has a loss of color discrimination, but we do not analyze why he has a loss of color discrimination. We go right from that statement to, "therefore, if you are a crime prevention officer and you're going to make audio-visuals for older people, you must consider that they have more difficulty distinguishing between hues than they do between colors." Also, there are certain colors which the aging eye can see better than others.

So when you build your A-V's, you build them with these things in mind. We talk about the type sizes you should use in your printed material, we talk about type styles for such material, and paper and ink contrasts that are compatible with the older eye. For example, the older eye has more difficulty coping with glare. How does that affect you? It affects you when you have an older driver who may have difficulty driving into the evening sunset and may do things that the younger driver may not do because of the glare problem. It also means that when you prepare printed material you should do it on matte finish as opposed to glossy finish stock.

LEN: In a sense, then, a local police trainer could use this manual to build his own course?

SUNDERLAND: Yes. As an example, many officers who are on highway patrol have been taught that for their per-

sonal safety when they stop a car, they should stop behind the car, approach the car from the rear, observe the occupants and watch the hands of the occupants, and stand behind the driver so if anybody tries to pull a gun on him he has a chance to duck and get behind the car, and he has the edge on the driver. We point out to them that this makes it very difficult for an aged driver because the aged also have hearing loss. The principal loss or decline in aging is eyesight — virtually all older people wear glasses; second to that is auditory decline, and, therefore, many older people will use lip reading to augment their hearing. Thus, if in your judgment you feel it is not a frightening situation, if, for example, an older lady is sitting alone in a car and you can watch what she's doing — and since most old ladies aren't going to hurt you, instead of standing behind her as you have been trained to do, go up and talk to her so that she can see your face and see your lips. You will probably have less problem communicating with her.

It's the same with crime prevention officers. When he's dealing with younger age groups, the police officer usually has a strong voice and he may turn away from the audience while he's delivering information. We say that with older age groups you should never do that. Always face the audience. We explain that you should not speak over a

certain number of words per minute. The course, then, is a very practical course.

We have been conducting that as a public service around the country, co-sponsored with law enforcement agencies, and we will be doing that when we get our crime analysis project to a point where we can do some training. It will be a separate course but it will be part of our internally funded activities.

LEN: Have the training programs had any noticeable impact thus far on improving the police attitude toward older persons?

SUNDERLAND: We've never really had a problem with attitude. We did a little curbstone study here some years back and while it might not qualify as a scientific study, it satisfied us. What we found was that the police officers we surveyed showed a compassion for two age groups, the very young and the very old. Not only did we get these responses in our survey, but it was also observable in many incidents.

So we didn't really have much of a problem with attitude. As you know, police officers develop an antagonism toward the offender age group, and they stereotype that age group as the ones that are giving them trouble. We didn't have a problem with that. The police officers, of course, had the same negative stereotypes about aging that the general population had. We hope we are removing some of those.

As to impact, I think we have had an impact. Some states now have mandated this training. Georgia has mandated certain segments of this training for their in-service people. Florida has the highest proportion of the elderly in the country and certain localities in that state have mandated this training. Many institutions, without mandate, have included this in specialized in-service training.

LEN: They specify that X-number of hours must be devoted to this?

SUNDERLAND: In the mandated training, yes. But most of it is done by executive direction. The training director may say, "We're going to have two hours of our next 40-hour in-service training course devoted to this." And it will usually be put in the block that they reserve for behavioral sciences instruction. That's how it is down at the FBI Academy; out of a 40-hour elective course at the National Academy they include about six hours on aging and they use our material. Of course, we worked with them when we were developing it. We have very close ties with the FBI Academy, and we conduct a lot of our seminars down there, so they have been in this from the beginning.

In answer to the question, then, I'd say you can't ex-

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George Sunderland: using the elderly as anticrime resource

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pect a revolution overnight, but I think the slow transition that we normally can expect in matters of this type is taking place.

LEN: Would it be too early at this point to have statistical data on this?

SUNDERLAND: Yes, I certainly don't have any data on it as yet. I will say this, though — eight years ago I would never mention special units for the aging, such as you have with the auto squad, burglary squad, or juvenile squad. I would have been thrown out of the stationhouse if I mentioned it. But I notice that today many agencies have just that. In Santa Ana, California, and in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, full-time staffs are working with the older population.

LEN: Would this be primarily in the area of crime prevention and such things as block watching?

SUNDERLAND: Yes. They're organizing older people. In Mansfield, Ohio, they have an enormous number of older people, almost 5,000 older people, reporting to a Neighborhood Watch program. They were signed up to report suspicious occurrences in their neighborhoods.

LEN: Getting back to your crime prevention training program designed specifically to be presented to the elderly, can you describe how that operates?

SUNDERLAND: When I first started I remember the boss said, "We have a problem; do something about it." That's about all the instruction I received when I started here. I looked at all three elements of the criminal justice system and I couldn't see active participation by our members in the judicial or correctional ends of things. I kept coming back to crime prevention or crime avoidance, so I finally decided that the best thing for our population for immediate results was to practice crime prevention. We built a course dealing with the special crime problems of older people, and we offered this to older groups as a public service. We use other configurations now, such as slides and tapes, and we have literature hand-outs to go with them. We deal with the crimes that we think are most serious — fraud, burglary. We have a segment on the kinds of activities which they can get involved in with the police, like neighborhood watch or crime check, things like that. Then, of course, there's street crimes that they can get involved in, such as purse snatching, crimes involving theft of an automobile, and so on. It's a practical script of a course, and within the limits of our budget, we offer it to people who write to us.

LEN: So in other words, someone could just pick this syllabus up, read the material, and present the course?

SUNDERLAND: I've gotten a lot of letters from police agencies thanking us for the material, saying that they have included it in their training programs. I feel a special responsibility for the smaller agencies. You know, the bigger agencies can do almost anything. When you've got 600, 700 or 1,000 or more police officers, you can find people who have the talent to put such programs together. Consequently, I like to concentrate on the smaller agencies, where there is one officer who's part-time on patrol, part-time on investigation, and part-time on crime prevention, and he just doesn't have the time to do research and develop these programs on his own. We can put this material together and he can almost start right from day one in doing crime prevention programming.

LEN: There are reports that rural crime is rising dramatically in this country. Does this pose any major difference for you and your work?

SUNDERLAND: There is a difference. About three years ago we tried to conduct a seminar with the FBI Academy on new trends that were occurring. I talked with the director of the academy and told him we'd like to conduct a seminar on crime in the country and that we would like to bring in the National Sheriffs' Association because most county sheriffs have to deal with rural, unincorporated areas. A member of my staff was a retired FBI agent and I had him call around the country to get some presenters for us. We couldn't find a damn thing. Craig Beek, who was running the Iowa Bureau of Investigation at that time, had developed a good statewide equipment identification system, so we brought him in to talk about that.

LEN: What did his program involve?

SUNDERLAND: There's a big problem with theft of farm machinery. Very often a farmer will have several fields and he has a big piece of equipment — a tractor or a combine, something like that — and his home may be a mile or two from the fields. So he may leave his equipment out in the field overnight and take his pickup truck to drive back

to the farm house. When he comes back the next morning, his combine is gone. And this involves big money, about \$100,000 a shot. The next thing you know, this machine may be on a boat to South America. Quite often it goes out from the New York area, where there's a lot of exporting, including stolen property. Beek developed an identification system whereby every individual member of a family would have an identification number that could be immediately identified with that individual and the mark on the equipment.

They also were marking grain with "confetti." A farmer would be given a number, say 4250, and he would have a bunch of confetti with that number printed on it. It goes in the granary, mixing in with the grain. As you may know, there's an awful lot of grain theft in the Midwest, and soybean theft, too; soybeans are worth their weight in gold. So you would mix this in with the grain for your animals. It's digestible, so it doesn't hurt the animals, and it's extremely hard for someone who steals the grain to remove all that confetti from it.

I think that today the leading authority on rural crime is Dr. Howard Phillips of Ohio State University, who is the only person we could find in the entire United States who had solid information. He had conducted a statewide study in Ohio on rural crime, and I believe that at this time he's the most knowledgeable person on this subject.

I do not have specialized crime prevention programs for country crime, but we do know that it is increasing. We know that crime in recreational areas is also getting to relatively serious, and we wanted to host a seminar on crime in recreational areas, because older people use so many of these areas. We couldn't find enough on it to build a session. This came to our attention when some of the journals reported a poll in which about 85 percent of the park rangers had stated that crime was getting to be a serious problem in the parks. We thought that this would be a good time to have a session at the FBI Academy. We gave a grant to the University of Pennsylvania to study in just a second we anticipate that we will be getting the results of that in 1980.

LEN: You participated in the International Conference on Aging last October. What new material was generated as a result of this?

SUNDERLAND: About two or three years ago we went to the International Federation of Aging and said, "What can you give us in the way of information on crime against the elderly in your member nations?" As I recall, there are about 17 member nations in the IFA. The association is run by a retired State Department foreign service officer who said, "We just don't think it's a problem." And he let it go at that. We tried to encourage the IFA to make inquiries, so they brought a fellow aboard who had just graduated from college and he surveyed the member nations by correspondence and wrote a paper on it. They found that when they made inquiries of the law enforcement agencies in the various countries, the response was usually, "We really haven't thought much about it," or "We don't have anything on it," or "It really hasn't come to our attention." But I found it significant that in October 1979 the first international conference on crime against the elderly was held in Rome, Italy. I was invited to present a paper at that conference, and I think now they are going to begin to find that there are problems in some of their countries that are similar to the problems in our country.

In those countries that still have three-generation families, such as in Greece, I would be very much surprised if there was much of a problem. Greece, for one thing, doesn't have a high level of the kind of crime we're talking about and, two, the older people very often are still doing something, even if it's just making fish nets, or minding the baby. They're still performing a useful social function. I think they have a higher level of reverence for the elderly, so I would be very much surprised to find a problem in a country such as Greece. But I'll bet there's the same problem in Germany and in a number of other countries as we have here, where the family is becoming more and more fragmented. Japan probably does not have a problem in this respect because of their family structure and attitudes.

LEN: Does the NRTA/AARP plan any programs that would focus on the way the elderly crime victim fares in court?

SUNDERLAND: We've been encouraging such programs that help the older victim. We do not yet have a structured program, but we certainly do encourage it. We've

had people who are engaged in such activities in places such as Santa Ana, California. We were involved from the outset in a Wilmington, Delaware, project which traced a crime from the street to its disposition when the victim was over the age of 60. Certain kinds of crimes, the fear-provoking street crimes, were focused on.

There is a problem with the older victim in many jurisdictions. In many cases prosecutors tend to think that the older person will make a weak witness. I think older people on the witness stand have a problem. We have developed two slide/tape programs that deal with the issue of how to be a witness and how to serve on a jury. We give the most fundamental instructions to an older person as to what may happen should they be called to testify or should they be called to serve on a jury.

LEN: Do these deal at all with the fact that it's often physically more difficult for an older person to keep coming down to court to testify?

SUNDERLAND: That's another problem you have. Gerontologists long ago defined transportation as a major problem for the older person, not only in terms of getting around on foot but getting around on public or private transportation. Most jurisdictions say a witness can expect at least four trips to the courthouse on a felony. Let's just trace, then, what happens to an older victim in a burglary, for example. First he gets a notice to appear; he gets a green piece of paper telling him to show up at noon in room 224 in such-and-such court. First off, he's never been down to that part of town — he may have to transfer several times. If he takes a cab, it's expensive. If he drives a car, there's no place to park around the courthouse. Even the illegal parking spaces are taken up, often by people who work there; there's simply not a spot to be had. Then they go into the courthouse and there's nobody to talk to. They wander around, they look at the directory until somebody finally says, "Room 224 is up there on the second floor." He goes up there and is completely confused. Most older people will never have been in a courthouse before. Everybody is too busy. The prosecutor is overloaded, the clerk is overloaded; there's nobody who can counsel the older person. He may get a little pre-trial discussion, or he may not, and it's just an overwhelming experience. Then there are the truly outrageous cases. One such case involved a mom-and-pop store in Washington that was burglarized; the fellow was very elderly, still trying to make a living. He made eight appearances on that case, and the case kept being continued for one reason or another. They called it the ninth time, and the man had a health problem and couldn't show up. So on the ninth appearance they dismissed the case for lack of witnesses.

That kind of case is engineered; anybody knows that. They're wearing the case down. They wear everybody down until the case gets dismissed.

Five appearances is not unusual in a felony. One of the sheriffs in one of the principal counties in Florida told me that a good friend of his ran a drugstore that was burglarized. The man told the sheriff, "After this is over, I don't care what you do next, but I'm never going down to that courthouse again. I cannot spend all that time on a case like that. I'm losing more having to hire somebody to take my place so I can go stand around the courthouse." In most cases the continuances are tactics that benefit the defendant, and relatively no concern is shown toward the victim or the witness. They have to deal with unfamiliar circumstances with people who are compassionate toward them but are too busy to do much for them. Our prosecutors are compassionate but they're just too overloaded.

LEN: So then it's not really anything the elderly themselves can do about it, it's a question of the judicial structure itself?

SUNDERLAND: Actually no. There's a lot the elderly can do, but they need direction, they need encouragement. There's a need for victim assistance programs, and I think there's a lot the older people can do to help other older people get around through the system. This is particularly true in these terrible cases where there has been a physical confrontation, and the older person is living alone; such people would welcome having somebody just sit down and talk with them, to ease them back down to their normal routines. There's a great need and a great opportunity for involvement; I simply wish I had the staff to do more in this area.

Soon to appear in Law Enforcement News:
the exclusive serialization of a new book on brutality:
Brutal Justice: The Ordeal of an American City

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

We read and review:

Pot-smoking FBI man describes undercover highlights

Deep Cover: An FBI Agent Infiltrates the Radical Underground. By Cril Payne. Newsweek Books. New York. 348 pages. \$11.95.

When Cril Payne became an FBI special agent in 1968 he was the All American prototype of what J. Edgar Hoover wanted: young, single, law-trained, with a WASP background, short hair and conservative three-button suit.

But by 1972 Payne had become something that Hoover wouldn't have recognized if he had fallen over him — an agent with shoulder-length hair, heavy mustache and hippie clothes, hanging out with anti-war radicals in filthy communes and smoking pot. Hoover did not know that deep cover agents like Payne existed because the palace guard around the aging director at FBI headquarters never told him about them.

"How did it make you feel, that the FBI director was never told about you or your assignment?" Payne was asked in a recent interview.

"It didn't add to my sense of security or well-being," Payne said with a laugh.

"What if you had been killed or crippled for life on the assignment? Do you think they would have told him then?"

"Oh, they would probably have given him a logical cover story to explain it," said Payne with a slightly grimmer laugh.

Payne is the author of *Deep Cover: An FBI Agent Infiltrates the Radical Underground*, one of the most fascinating books about the FBI yet to be published.

At first glance, to a former FBI agent intimately familiar with the rigid moral code of the "old" FBI, this entire tale,



Cril Payne is pictured, left to right, as he appeared when he first joined the FBI, as a "hippy freak" undercover agent and as he appears today.

dealing as it does with more or less authorized (or at least bureaucratically condoned) dope smoking and sexual activities on the part of an agent during the course of official assignments, looked and sounded unbelievable. But after close reading and a talk with the author, even this skeptic became convinced that Payne has told the unadorned truth. And unadorned, it is. The dope-taking and sex are described explicitly in the language of the denizens of the subculture being penetrated by the

deep cover agent.

Although visibly in the best of health, Payne did not emerge from his experiences unscathed, either physically or psychologically. While mingling with the demonstrators at the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach in 1972, he was brutally beaten by the police while handcuffed; in fact, he was injured to the extent that two vertebrae were

were later required.

Also, the self-serving rigidity of the FBI bureaucracy, in its inability to accept the truth about some of the people being investigated, tended to shake him up psychologically.

"I would call in, for example, with information about X," Payne says, "and before I could say anything, the supervisor, who has been sitting at a desk in Washington for the past twenty years, would say, 'That guy is a real mad dog radical with highly dangerous tendencies.' I would say, listen, fella, I don't buy that I've been living with X for weeks, drinking beer with him, smoking pot with him, and God knows what else, and I say what you have on file isn't anything like X. And the supervisor would say in an all-knowing tone of voice, 'Cril, our information in the files comes from sources of known reliability and you better believe it.' Then I would hang up and wonder. Those sources of known reliability had a tendency to shake me up."

Payne's last deep cover assignment was a trip to Canada in early 1973 with a female

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Canadian books report on firearms & rape

The research branch of Canada's Solicitor General's office recently released two criminal justice reports, one which deals with the use of firearms in the private security industry and a second which consists of a bibliography of research on rape.

"Firearms and the Private Security Industry in Canada" is a study based primarily on interviews with industry representatives, persons involved in firearms training of security personnel, and administrators from federal, provincial and local law enforcement agencies.

Authored by Philip C. Stenning, the report features a series of recommendations regarding methods that could be used to improve the efficiency and safety record of armed private guards.

The second publication, entitled "A Rape Bibliography with Special Emphasis on Rape Research in Canada," presents and reviews selected literature on rape to 1976.

"It supplements and updates previous work undertaken in the United States, and has an additional section on rape research in Canada," a spokesman noted. "It was undertaken to meet the need for a systematic guide to research which had been done in this field and thus aid in the development of rape research in Canada."

For further information on either of the reports, write: Communication Division, Ministry of the Solicitor General, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P8. The private security publication's catalog number is JS 22-49/1979, while the number for the rape bibliography is JS 22-50/1979.

First issue of justice review published

The first edition in a series of annual reviews of criminal justice research rolled off the University of Chicago Press last month, initiating a program funded by LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Entitled *Crime and Justice*, the book is composed of essays on youth violence, police practices and the causes of crime and was written by prominent criminal justice scholars and professionals.

The first volume of the series, which is being produced at an overall cost of \$83,000, was edited by Norval Morris, the Julius Kreger Professor of Law and Criminology at the University of Chicago Law School, and Michael Tonry, an associate professor of law at the university of Maryland Law School.

To obtain the inaugural issue, send \$14 per copy to University of Chicago Press, 11030 South Langley Avenue, Chicago, IL 60628. The volume's order number is ISBN 0-226-53955-5. Information on subsequent volumes is available from the university's Marketing Department, which can be reached at the same address.

AN ANTI-CORRUPTION MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATORS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

by Richard H. Ward, *University of Illinois*
and Robert McCormack, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

Corruption has in recent years become a national phenomenon in government and business; to police, it has been an historical and persistent problem. The result of three years of research and study, this book is a manual designed to assist police administrators who wish to create or maintain integrity within a department or agency or must instigate an anti-corruption management program against illegal administrative practices. The authors have attempted to develop a practical manual which provides management techniques and specific advice to be used in eliminating corrupt behavior and in handling political and organizational problems resulting from anti-corruption efforts.

To: The John Jay Press
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019

Please send me _____ copies of *An Anti-Corruption Manual for Administrators in Law Enforcement* at \$4.95 each. Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$ _____.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Who's killing whom?

U.S. statistics on police killings found to be faulty

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family may result from the use of the categories," the report stated.

The failure of coroners to use the ICD code leads to a third problem — the omission of information necessary to distinguish a civilian-caused homicide from a police-caused death, the criminologists said.

Another flaw involves the "close relationship between the local police and the medico-legal office," the report said. "This relationship may well lead medico-legal officials to omit police involvement from the information they provide on how the [fatal] injury occurred."

Two other problems involving the accuracy of death certificates, as stated by the report, are the "diversity of procedures used among different coroners," and "mechanical and conceptual errors" in the transmission and coding of the death data.

"All of these flaws in the vital statistics system appear to contribute to the generally lower counts of police homicide produced by death certificates than by the police-generated or other statistics," Sherman and Langworthy contended.

But the researchers noted that while the police figures are more accurate, they could not be used as a national data base. "As the basis for national data collection on the incidence of police homicides, . . . these records are limited, for they are generally not kept in smaller police departments where police homicides also occur."

Newspaper reports of police-caused deaths were also considered as a statistical

source by the criminologists, but he discounted the concept, citing discrepancies in editorial policies. "Many police homicides, in the few large cities in which they are a common occurrence, such as New York, are not reported in local newspapers," he said. "Consequently, newspaper stories are of limited use for assessing the relative incidence of police homicides across cities."

Whatever source is used, the criminologists noted, American police are responsible for the deaths of more citizens under the authority of the law than are judges or juries. In 1976, no one was executed in the United States, although there were 233 on death row, they observed. During the same year, meanwhile, *Vital Statistics* reported that 295 persons were killed by law enforcement officers.

Disputing the death toll, the researchers noted that the death certificate figure averaged about half the number as recorded in police files. "Using this average, American police can be estimated to have killed 590 persons in 1976."

But Sherman and Langworthy stressed that any past data on officer-caused deaths is probably well off the mark and that measures should be taken to ensure the collection of accurate statistics in the future. "The overwhelming implication of this analysis is that our present procedures for measuring homicide by police officers should be improved," they said.

Proposing a series of remedies, the criminologists noted that:

- the National Center for Health Statistics should revise the Standard Death Certificate to include a check box for police-caused homicide;

tics and related agencies should revise the Standard Death Certificate to include a check box for police-caused homicide;

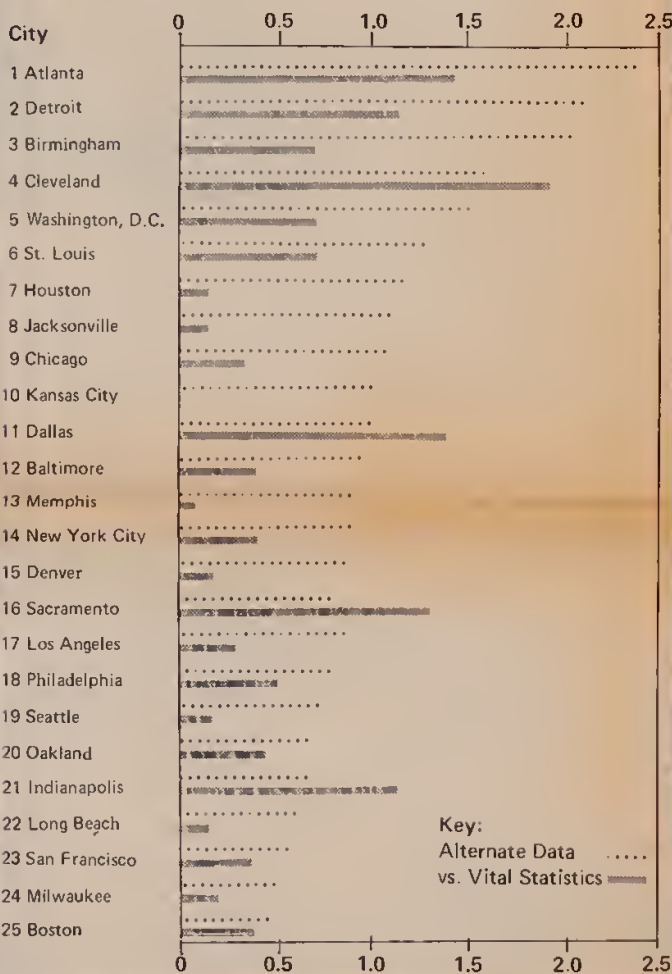
- police agencies should publish in their annual reports the number of citizens they killed each year;

- the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports should contain the number of citizens killed by police;

- all state legislatures should require local police to file a report with a state agency whenever a citizen is killed.

"Since both the Uniform Crime Reporting system and the vital statistics system are voluntary, there may be little that can be done with them to improve our national measurement of the absolute incidence of these events," the researchers stated. "Reporting systems at the state level, required by state law, however, show a great deal of promise, and would probably be the best long-term way to improve the measurement of both the absolute and relative incidence of police homicide across states and cities."

Vital Statistics and Alternate Data
Mean Annual Rates of Homicide by Police Officers
Per 100,000 Population in 25 Cities



Book review:

Freaking out for truth, justice the FBI, and the American way

Continued from Page 11

LSD freak named Karen. His task was to try to locate the fugitive numbers of the radical Weather Underground organization who had fled north after taking credit for many terrorist bombings in the United States during the late 1960's and early 1970's. Payne used the alias "Bill Lane" and Karen was under the impression that he was a dope dealer from California with a warrant out on him. Although the fugitives had fled elsewhere and remained unlocated, Payne found a lot of other colorful characters in Canada to occupy his time. Shortly after his return to the United States, he was sent to Dallas as a regular field agent.

He found the regular FBI routine, boring and in 1976 he resigned to live in western

Colorado and write about his experiences. Payne says he does not regret his FBI service. "I greatly enjoyed the camaraderie of the field agents and, of course, the deep cover assignment was a great learning experience for me. But the 'waiting for retirement' attitude on the part of most of the agents sort of turned me off. While undercover I had learned to live more from day to day and think more about the present."

It is a sore point with Payne that advance copies of his book have some typographical errors, including the consistent misspelling of former FBI Director Clarence Kelley's last name as "Kelly."

"That is something that just has to be rectified in later copies," he says.

—Joseph L. Schott

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Gamblers, wife choppers, killers provide grist for the movie mill

(Last of four parts.)

The criminals of real life have served Hollywood well, their lives lifted by scriptwriters with the deftness of a pickpocket working a county fair. In the last install-

JAY ROBERT NASH'S CRIME JOURNAL

ment we looked at the gangsters, from Luciano to Capone, whose notorious careers were fictionalized on the big screen. But all types of criminals and crimes have found a niche in the constantly churning mills of film writers. In one of the biggest hits of this decade, "The Sting," Paul Newman and Robert Redford recreated the flamboyant careers of the Gondorff Brothers, two con men who reaped millions in various big store routines at the turn of the century. One of the more effective and legendary of confidence men, Jefferson Randolph "Soapy" Smith, the virtual ruler of Skagway, Alaska during the Klondike gold rush, was played with a vengeance by John McIntire in "The Fat Country."

Bossism is another favorite theme, in filmdom, with one of the most devastating portrayals being the career of Tom "Boss" Pendergast, whose rule of Kansas City, Missouri politics during the 1920's and 30's was absolute. It was Pendergast who sponsored a young Harry Truman in his first bid for public office. Pendergast's astounding life story was brought to the screen in 1956 in "Boss," with John Payne in the leading role.

Of all the underworld bosses, millionaire gambler and Manhattan crime sachem Arnold Rothstein was a perennial favorite for a film profile. Edward Arnold played Rothstein in "Unholy Alliance" and the gambler was also shown in "Manhattan Melodrama," a 1934 gangster epic in which Rothstein, depicted under a fictional name, is gunned down by Clark Gable.

Killings, whether with clear or inexplicable motives, have been Hollywood's top selection in its presentation of crime movies. The head of New York's Murder, Inc. Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, was portrayed by Everett Sloan as simply oozing evil in the 1951 production of "The Enforcer." Humphrey Bogart played the upright role model of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, who helped to break up the legion of killers-for hire, and Ted DeCossia played Abe "Kid Twist" Reles.

Other notable killers from real life who made it to Hollywood films include:

Hawley Harvey Crippen, the doctor who chopped up his wife and buried her in the basement of his home outside of London in 1910. The only identifiable remains of Mrs. Crippen, part of her stomach showing an abdominal scar, were exhibited at Crippen's trial, passed from one queasy juror to another on a soup plate. Charles Laughton played the cuckolded Crippen in the 1944

film, "The Suspect," with Stanley Ridges portraying Scotland Yard's indomitable Chief Inspector Walter Dew, who chased Crippen across the Atlantic on an ocean liner, capturing the killer when he landed in Canada.

Henty Desire Landru, mass murderer of women, and the one and only "Bluebeard," was found guilty of killing, dissecting, and burning at least ten Parisian females from 1914 to 1919. He was later portrayed as a philosophical Bluebeard by the comic genius Charlie Chaplin in "Monsieur Verdoux" in 1947.

Peter Kurten, who murdered at least two dozen men, women and children in Germany from 1913 to 1929 and was beheaded in 1931 — earning him the nom de guerre "The Monster of Dusseldorf" — returned to life in Fritz Lang's chilling 1931 German production, "M" with Peter Lorre playing the child-molesting Kurten. Lang had a penchant for taking crime stories directly from the headlines and converting them into sensational movies. For example, the lynching of Thomas Thutmond and John Holmes, two kidnapper/killers, by 15,000 irate residents of San Jose, California, in 1933 was used by Lang in his film study of mob violence, "Fury," with Spencer Tracy as the victim of the frenzied crowd. Lang also used the story of outlaws Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, with Sylvia Sydney and Henry Fonda in the lead roles for his 1937 production of "You Only Live Once."

Charles "Kid" McCoy, the former world welterweight champion who senselessly murdered his sweetheart, Mrs. Albert Mors, in 1924 in Los Angeles, provided the basis for John Garfield's memorable performance in the 1939 production, "They Made Me A Criminal."

Erwin Walker, World War II hero-turned-burglar and cop killer in 1946 in Los Angeles, became the film menace in "He Walked By Night."

Frank Santana, ruthless and deadly leader of a teenage gang in New York undoubtedly served as the role model for the movie "The Young Savages."

Joe Majczek, imprisoned for ten years in Illinois for a murder he did not commit, was released as a result of the unflagging efforts of a dogged newspaperman, Jim McGuire of the Chicago Sun, who unearthed evidence that set him free. Majczek was portrayed in 1948 by Richard Conte, and the newsman played by James Stewart in "Call Northside 777."

Hollywood, then has kept as sharp an eye on the lives of criminals as law enforcement agencies have. Film's message has been consistently clear that crime doesn't pay, except, perhaps, at the box office.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Shooting guidelines for police targeted for 1981 release

To shoot or not to shoot, that is the question.

Hamlet could soliloquize at great length on his dilemma, but a police officer must make up his mind in a split second when he faces the question of whether to use deadly force. Hanging in the balance are his quarry's life, perhaps his own life and career, and maybe the lives of others. It's got to be the toughest question a law enforcement officer ever faces.

In hygone years the old British common law doctrine of the fleeing felon served to protect an officer who shot a suspect. Critics maintain that in some police departments the rule is still "shoot first and ask questions later." But increasingly that rule is being challenged, particularly by minority spokesmen who charge that a police officer is much faster on the draw when a suspect is black or Hispanic.

Many departments now have guidelines for the use of deadly force. One of the most stringent is that of the New York City Police Department. NYCPD officers are told to use "all reasonable means" before drawing their guns, to avoid firing warning shots, and, in general, to avoid shooting from a moving vehicle or when "innocent persons may be endangered."

"We're teaching that the gun is designed as defensive tool," said Lt. Frank J. McGhee head of the firearms training unit. "It's an instrument to defend your life with or another innocent person — not to use as a crutch."

On the face of it, the NYCPD guidelines seem reasonable enough. But many officers believe the guidelines amount to a policy that says a policeman should never shoot first. As one cop put it, "The advantage is all with the criminal. You have to stand there and be shot at before you can shoot back."

Other departments, such as Birmingham, Ala., have policy statements prohibiting the use of guns "unless all other reasonable alternatives of apprehension have been exhausted." The question in the average officer's mind is what does "all reasonable alternatives" mean?

In September, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) defeated a proposal recommending that all law enforcement agencies severely limit the use of deadly force. The resolution, submitted by the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) urged all departments to adopt policies stating that "no officer's weapon be discharged except in the defense of life." The resolution was simply too restrictive in the view of most IACP members.

There is hope, however, that national guidelines on the use of deadly force will emerge from three studies recently funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The funds went to the University of California at Irvine, \$361,000; the National Urban League, \$299,955; and the IACP, \$155,277.

The California study will present police department policies, with in-depth analysis of controls in four cities (which have not yet been selected), and case studies of shooting incidents from many localities. The Urban League will focus on deadly force from the minority group perspective (and by sub-contract, the National Council of La Raza will concentrate on the Hispanic view). The IACP will be "looking at the problem from the police department perspective," an LEAA spokesman said. The whole effort will be coordinated by a joint advisory board with members from all three groups.

The IACP plans to get its data from the police departments of about 53 of the largest cities, according to Larry Goldman, senior staff analyst. "We'll obtain rules, procedures and regulations for the use of weapons in those departments, and we'll be looking for patterns in the circumstances when shootings occur and when they don't occur," he said. "Then we'll do in-depth studies of four or five cities, including interviewing officers," Goldman explained. "Probably we'll focus on a couple of cities where the number of shooting incidents is low and a couple where it's high."

Larry Goldman pointed that there are many questions. For example, what effect does a police department's training program and supervision of police have on an officer's eagerness to draw his gun? What about his educational level? The length of his work week? The number of years he's been on the force? And, if it's found that a city with a socio-economically homogeneous population has a very low rate of police shootings, will its department's regulations be applicable in another city with a diverse population and a history of racial tension?

These and scores of other questions will be under the IACP's microscope, guidelines that we can recommend as applicable to most police agencies," Larry Goldman said.

The LEAA has asked all three groups to submit their recommendations, and if possible, a joint report by April 1981. It can't come too soon for the police officer who is facing that dreaded question, "To shoot or not to shoot."

Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., NJ 07675

Coming in Law Enforcement News:

The world in flames

by Jay Robert Nash

... a four-part series on the history of arson and the tragic consequences of the crime. This first-of-its-kind analysis of America's fastest growing offense will be carried in the next four issues of Law Enforcement News. Don't miss it.

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Chief of Police. Minneapolis, Minnesota is seeking a qualified candidate who will be responsible for planning, organizing and supervising all of the city's law enforcement activities. The chief will be appointed by the mayor and a two-thirds vote of the city council to a three-year term, subject to reappointment by a majority of the council.

Qualifications include a baccalaureate degree or equivalent from an accredited college or university and a minimum of five years of increasingly responsible experience in law enforcement. Extensive in-service training and education in law enforcement administration and police science is also required. Any applicant convicted of a felony or misdemeanor or who has been suspended, reduced in rank, discharged or who involuntarily resigned from a law enforcement agency may be disqualified.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and be able to meet the sworn officer requirements of the Minnesota Peace Officers Standards and Training Board. An 11-member citizens advisory committee has been appointed to review applications and select 30 candidates to take a written test. The top 12 will be invited to Minneapolis during the week of January 7 to participate in oral examinations and interviews.

The applicant who is selected will command a force of about 750 sworn officers and 100 civilian personnel, policing a city of 397,000. Salary, as set by the city council, will range between \$40,000 and \$45,000. A complete benefits package will be provided.

To apply, send a complete resume to: Personnel Decisions, Inc., 2300 Foshay Tower, 821 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55402. Applications will be accepted until 5:00 P.M. on December 21, 1979.

Assistant or Associate Professor. The Criminal Justice Sciences Department of Illinois State University in Normal prefers an individual with a background in criminal justice administration and organization for this position.

The department has a nine-member faculty and 300 majors. A research center has been established and funding efforts are underway. A proposal for a master's degree program has been approved by the state's Board of Higher Education.

The position requires a Ph.D., teaching experience and demonstrated research abilities. Experience in criminal justice is preferred but not required, however, candidates must meet eligibility requirements for graduate faculty membership. Salary is negotiable, determined by credentials.

Apply by February 1, 1980 by sending a resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: Steven G. Cox, Ph.D., Chairperson, Search Committee, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. Telephone: (309) 436-6849.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas has two tenure-track and one temporary faculty openings that will be available next summer.

Applicants must have a Ph.D. or other terminal degree and be capable of teaching on the undergraduate and graduate levels. Candidates with expertise in criminology and criminal justice with broad scholarly interest and a commitment to teaching, research and service are encouraged to apply. Salary and rank will be dependent upon qualifications.

Forward vitae, copies of publications and references

to: Jerry L. Dowling, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Police Officers. Fairfax County, Virginia, a growing suburb of the nation's capital with a county manager form of government and a current population of 600,000, is seeking applications from persons interested in joining the county police department's sworn complement of 702 officers. The entry-level post require applicants with a high school or G.E.D., uncorrected vision of at least 20/40, weight in proportion to height, age 21 to 31, and excellent character and mental and physical health.

Candidates must successfully complete a written test, extensive background investigation, physical agility test, medical exam, and polygraph exam. No closing date has been set for applications, and testing will be conducted every 90 days. For application form or further information, write: Lt. James A. Covell, Commander, Personnel Section, Fairfax County Police Department, 10600 Page Avenue, Fairfax, VA 22030.

Assistant Professor. Washington State University is seeking an individual to teach management, organization and administrative courses in its criminal justice program and to engage in academic research activities. The position also entails student advisory responsibilities and supervision of graduate research.

The minimal educational requirement for the position is a Ph.D. or its equivalent in the discipline of criminal justice, public administration, management, organizational psychology or some relevant social or behavioral science. Applicants should also provide evidence of successful teaching experience and/or demonstrate an expressed interest in teaching and research through publications in referred journals. Candidates must also be eligible for appointment to the graduate faculty. Salary will be negotiable depending upon qualifications and credentials. Interested applicants should submit a letter of application, three copies of their curriculum vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, Van Doren Hall 106, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164. Filing deadline is January 14, 1980.

Instructor. The Police Training Institute at the University of Illinois requires a candidate to provide instruction in a comprehensive program of basic, advanced, specialized and technical law enforcement training. Specific areas of instruction will include breath-alcohol testing, crime prevention, emergency first-aid, law enforcement driving, physical skills and personal defense, and police firearms. The instructor will also be expected to teach other general law enforcement subjects.

Applicants should possess a bachelor's degree, however, a master's degree is desired. Eight years of related law enforcement training experience is also required, including five years of active police experience. Curriculum development experience and research ability is desired.

The position will be offered on a year-to-year contract basis with potential for tenure. The job is available immediately, and rank and salary are open, to be commensurate with education and experience.

Resumes should be sent by February 15, 1980 to: Clifford W. Van Meter, Director, Police Training Institute, University of Illinois, 725 South Wright Street, Room 341, Champaign, IL 61820. Telephone: (217) 333-2337.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The School of Public Service at Grand Valley State Colleges in Michigan may have two tenure-track positions to begin in September 1980, depending upon budget approval.

The first post requires a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field, with an emphasis on corrections. Specialization in management, planning and policy development is desired.

Responsibilities for both positions include teaching and advising at the baccalaureate and masters level in criminal justice. Salary and rank are open and depending upon qualifications.

Send application, resume and credentials to: Dr. Myron Mast, Acting Director, School of Public Service, Grand Valley State Colleges, Allendale, MI 49401. Application deadline is March 15, 1980.

Highway Patrol Officer. The Wyoming Highway Patrol, headquartered in Cheyenne, is currently accepting applications for officer positions. Applicants must be between 23 and 38 years old, have visual acuity of at least 20/40 without corrective lenses, and possess a high school diploma or G.E.D.

Starting salary for patrol officers is \$1179 to \$1580 per month plus \$30 per month for each five years of longevity, as well as a 1.5 times monthly rate for emergency overtime.

Testing will begin on January 12, 1980 for the academy class which commences on April 7, 1980. Applications may be hand-carried to test site or completed on the test date. For details, write: Wyoming Highway Patrol, P.O. Box 1708, Cheyenne, WY 82002.

Assistant/Associate Professor. The Criminal Justice Sciences Department of Illinois State University is seeking an individual to teach in the areas of criminal justice administration and organization and to participate in the development of a graduate program.

Qualifications for the position, which is tenure-tracked and will begin next fall, include a Ph.D., teaching experience and demonstrated research abilities. Candidates must be eligible for graduate faculty membership. Experience in the criminal justice field is preferred but not required. Salary will be determined by credentials.

The department has a nine-member faculty and 300 students. A research center has been established and funding efforts are underway. A proposal for a master's degree program has been approved.

To apply, send a resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: Steven G. Cox, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois. Telephone: (309) 436-6849. The deadline date is February 1, 1980.

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for law enforcement personnel, and notices for Federal agents. The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, and filing deadline. Write: Jobs, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., NY, NY 10019.

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January 13-16, 1980. National Training Conference for Crisis Intervention: Basic Course. To be held in Dallas by the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners and the University of Dallas. Fee: \$300. For further information, contact: Sharon Levitt, 86-09 N.W. Plaza Drive, Suite 440-A., Dallas, TX 75225. Telephone: (214) 363-4944.

January 14-18, 1980. Instruction and Program Design Seminar. To be held in Richmond, Virginia by the Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University. Fee: \$75. For further information contact: Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 806 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284.

January 14-25, 1980. Crime Scene Technicians Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, at St. Petersburg Junior College. Fee: \$150. For more details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 387-2761.

January 16-18, 1980. Child Abuse Seminar. Presented by Law Enforcement Institute, at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$135. For further information contact: Jim Leigler, Program Assistant, Law Enforcement Institute Training Programs, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

January 21-24, 1980. Private Investigation Course. Presented by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$275. For further information, contact: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, Harrison Building, Suite 500 143 West Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

January 21-25, 1980. Developing Administrative Staff Skills Workshop. To be held in San Diego, by IACP's Bureau of Operations and Research. For additional details, write to: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

January 21-February 1, 1980. Current Problems and Concepts in Police Administration. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. For further information, write or call: Ms. Joyce Brown, Admissions Office, Southern Police Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

January 24-25, 1980. Accident Investigation Techniques. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$90. For more details, see: January 16-18.

January 28-30, 1980. Police Civil Liability and the Defense of Citizen Misconduct Complaints Workshop. To be held in Orlando, Florida, by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. 501 Grandview Drive, Suite 207, South San Francisco, CA 94080.

January 28-30, 1980. Seminar: The Use of Deadly Force. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$225. For further information, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

January 30-February 1, 1980. Cost-

Effective Management for Chiefs. To be held in San Diego by Harper & Row Media. For further information, contact: Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

January 28-30, 1980. White-Collar Crime Course. To be held in San Jose, California, by Theorem Institute. Tuition: \$350. For further information, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

February 1-3, 1980. Seminar: Hypnosis as an Investigative Tool. To be held in New York City by Massachusetts Criminal Justice Academy, Inc. Fee: \$195. For further information, contact: K. Peter Kien, Massachusetts Criminal Justice Academy, P.O. Box 401, Harvard, MA 01451.

February 1-29, 1980. Program for Management, Command and Supervisory Personnel. Presented by the New England Institute for Law Enforcement Management, at Babson College in Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$725. For further information, contact: John T. Howland, P.O. Drawer E, Babson Park, Massachusetts 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

February 4-6, 1980. Workshop in Anti-social Behavior. To be held at the Urban Life Center, Georgia State University. Fee: \$50. For further information, contact: G. LaMarr Howard, Social Work, College of Urban Life, Georgia State University, GA. Telephone: (404) 658-3526.

February 4-6, 1980. Police Traffic Radar Course. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Charlotte, North Carolina. Fee: \$250. For further information, see: January 28-30, 1980.

February 4-8, 1980. Scheduling Work Shifts and Days Off using Microcomputers, Programmable Calculators, and Manual Methods. Presented by the Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 S. Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105.

February 5-7, 1980. Crime Prevention Seminar. Presented by Harper & Row Media. For more details, consult: January 30-February 1.

February 6-8, 1980. Fundamental Crime Analysis Course. Presented by Theorem Institute. To be held in Kansas City, Kansas. Tuition: \$350. For further information, consult: January 28-30.

February 7-8, 1980. Techniques in Conducting Interviews. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$90. For further information, see: January 16-18.

February 10-14, 1980. Seventh National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in Los Angeles. For further information, contact: National District Attorneys Association,

666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1432, Chicago, IL 60611.

February 11-15, 1980. Community Groups, Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, contact: National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY. 40202. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

February 11-22, 1980. Basic Traffic Accident Investigation Course. To be held in Charlottesville, Virginia. Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University. Fee: \$350. For further information, consult: January 14-18.

February 12-14, 1980. Theft Investigation Program. Presented by Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$100. For more details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

February 12-14, 1980. Police Marriage Problems Seminar. To be held in Houston by Harper & Row Media. For more details, consult: January 30-February 1.

February 18-29, 1980. Police Personnel Officer Development Program. To be held in Evanston, Illinois by Traffic Institute. Fee: \$475. For more details, consult: January 28-30.

February 19-21, 1980. Checks and Frauds Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$100. For more details consult: February 12-14.

February 25-28, 1980. Security Surveys Course. To be held in Houston by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$275. For more details, see: January 21-24.

February 25-March 1, 1980. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, contact: Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40202. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

February 25-29, 1980. Police Records and Communications. To be held in Virginia Beach, Virginia, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: January 21-25.

February 27-29, 1980. Annual Southern Conference on Corrections. To be held at Tallahassee Hilton Hotel, Tallahassee, Florida. Sponsored by the Florida State University School of Criminology. For registration information, please contact: Ms. Maggie Dunaway, Center for Professional Development and Public Service, Hecht House No. 318, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

February 25-March 7, 1980. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming Pre-

sented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, consult: February 11-15.

February 25-March 7, 1980. Traffic Accident Reconstruction Seminar. To be held in Evanston, Illinois, by Traffic Institute. Fee: \$475. For more details, consult: January 28-30.

February 29-March 2, 1980. Seventh Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held at the Registry Hotel, Newport Beach, California. For more information, contact: Glen Courmoyer, WSC, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. Telephone: (714) 265-6224.

March 3-4, 1980. Contemporary Law Enforcement Problems Institute. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For more information, see: February 13-15.

March 3-6, 1980. Police Discipline Workshop. To be held in San Diego, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: January 21-25.

March 3-7, 1980. Law Enforcement Photography Workshops. Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Oak Brook, Illinois. For additional information, contact: Mr. David D. Holtz, Corporate Communications, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14650.

March 3-7, 1980. Managing Corrections Personnel Program. Presented by the Administration of Justice Program at Pennsylvania State University. For further information, contact: James R. Horner or Edwin J. Donovan, Administration of Justice Program, The Pennsylvania State University, S-203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-1452.

March 10-12, 1980. Managing the Security Function. A program presented by the Administration of Justice Program, Pennsylvania State University. For further information, consult: March 3-7.

March 10-12, 1980. Managing Stress Course. To be held in Washington, D.C., by Theorem Institute. Tuition: \$350. For more details, see: January 28-30.

March 10-21, 1980. Basic Traffic Accident Investigation Program. To be held in Richmond, Virginia by the Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University. Fee: \$350. For further information, see: January 14-18.

March 11-13, 1980. Motor Vehicle Theft Seminar. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$75. For more details, consult: February 12-14.

March 17-20, 1980. Executive Protection Course. Presented by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$275. For further information, contact: January 21-24.

New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences
Day Classes
M-F: 9-5, 7 weeks commencing Feb 4, 1980. For Information call: John Fitzgerald, (212) 267-3838, 17 Battery Pl., New York, NY 10018.

People & Places

Parker patrols the parks; Osborn over the ocean; Brooks books more books

The U.S. Park Police got a new commander earlier this month, when assistant chief Parker T. Hill was appointed chief of the 660-member force. The 42-year-old lawman is the second black to head the agency, which patrols the more than 50,000 acres of National Park Service lands, monuments, memorials and parkways in the Washington, D.C. area. An 18-year veteran of the force, Hill succeeds Jerry L. Wells, who retired in September.

The nation's first endowed chair in an academic criminal justice program has been established by the Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas. Funded by a \$500,000 award from Houston Endowment, Inc., the George J. Beto Chair of Criminal Justice will allow the center to create a series of visiting professorships of one to two years duration. Beto, a former director of the Texas Department of Corrections, has served as a Distinguished Professor in Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State since 1972. He was instrumental in creating the university's criminal justice program and he played a part in the establishment of the school's Criminal Justice Center.

The U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms recently announced four key personnel changes.

William J. Wood has been named special agent in charge of ATF's Explosives Enforcement Branch, the unit that oversees investigations of bombings, explosions, thefts, accidental explosions, and major arson-related explosives violations. A 13-year ATF veteran, Wood has served as an operations officer at bureau headquarters since 1977.

The appointment of Donald Rudolf, 43 as head of the bureau's Procedures Branch marks the highpoint of the 18-year ATF veteran's career, which included stints in New Haven, Boston and the Planning and Program Development Branch. In his new post, Rudolf will be in charge of preparing and distributing all directives, manuals, handbooks, and forms used by the criminal enforcement field offices.

In a third appointment, Chester C. Bryant was named head of the Nashville

District Office which coordinates ATF criminal enforcement activities in Tennessee. A special agent since 1965, Bryant is the former director of the bureau's Organized Crime Branch.

The final transfer involved the appointment of Phillip C. McGuire, 41, as chief of ATF's Investigation Division. The former head of the bureau's Firearms Enforcement Branch, McGuire will have "program responsibility" for bureau investigations nationwide.

New York City's John Jay College is continuing its faculty exchange program with Great Britain's Police Staff College at Bramshill. Superintendent Robert Bruce Osborn of the West Midlands Police is scheduled to teach at the American criminal justice college during the spring 1980 semester.

Pierce Brooks has announced that he will retire as chief of the Eugene, Oregon Police Department next month, but he said he would continue his career as a police consultant, lecturer and author. The 31-year law enforcement veteran plans to write a case study on homicide investigation, a police novel, and a diary-type volume on police supervision and management.

The author of *Officer Down, Code 3*, Brooks was a consultant on the "Dragnet" and "Adam 12" television series, and he has written scripts for several television and movie dramas. While working as a homicide detective in Los Angeles, he played a major part in the investigation of "The Onion Field" case.

William D. Parker, the director of the criminal justice program at Central State University, in Edmond, Oklahoma last month took over the reins of the Southwest Association of Criminal Justice Educators. As president of the six-state organization, Parker becomes a member of the executive board of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

The author of *Critical Issues in Criminal Justice*, Parker joined the CSU faculty in 1970 after serving as a research assistant at the University of Maryland.

New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

BULLET ALLOYS — Police shooters who load their own may want to consider a new line of precision-weight casting alloys that have been developed by the Oster Group.

Formulated to produce uniform-weight projectiles that provide a true trajectory, Oster's On Target bullet-ready alloys are forged from pure, virgin metals which are said to be free of zinc, iron, aluminum, and tramp elements.

Offered in eight standard varieties, with custom alloys available by request, the bullet medium is capable of casting a product that contains no voids, less porosity and less dross. The amount of mis-runs and rejects is also reduced.

Among the alloy types featured in the On Target line are Sidewinder 1-40, consisting of 97.5 percent lead and 2.5 percent tin; Police Special 1-20, which is composed of 95.25 percent lead and 4.25 percent tin, and the rifle alloy Sharpshooter 1-10-1, consisting of 83.33 percent lead, 8.33 percent tin and 8.33 percent antimony. The three varieties have Brinell hardness ratings of 69, 10.1 and 22.2, respectively.

For literature on the On Target line and pricing information, contact: The Oster Group, Jerry Gonicberg, 50 Sims Avenue, Providence, RI 02909. Telephone: (401) 421-3840.

TRANSCIEVER — Fargo's N888 single sideband transceiver is a two-channel walkie-talkie type unit that provides long distance communications in areas where direct line-of-sight equipment becomes inoperable.

Designed specifically for police, security, border patrol, and search and rescue operations, the device is rated at 10-watts PEP output and features clarity control, signal/noise detecting squelch and a rechargeable battery pack.

The unit's solid state electronics are packaged in an all-aluminum case with a self-contained speaker microphone. Three antenna options are available, including a

distance illumination. Nine volts of power are said to provide three times more light than a standard two-cell model.

The barrel of the unit houses a 6-watt fluorescent tube which is activated by the unit's selection switch. The lantern is designed to bathe any room or crime scene with cool, dispersed illumination.

The 5-in-1 Trouble Shooter contains two additional lights — an amber/red blinking source which flashes a warning when



switched on and a steady red emergency light designed to attract attention in emergency situations. Both warning lamps are housed in shatterproof, diamond-etched lenses.

A special feature on the 5-in-1 model permits the user to simultaneously operate the amber-to-red warning flasher while utilizing the fluorescent lantern. The dual selection provides a brightly illuminated work area in addition to warning oncoming traffic in highway emergency situations.

Both models have high-impact plastic cases and come with two-way web straps for hand-held or over-the-shoulder hands-free use. Six D-cell batteries are required to power either unit.

For additional information, contact: The Brinkman Corporation, 4215 McEwen Road, Dallas, TX 75234. Telephone: (214) 387-4939.

JUVENILE RAPE FILMS — Produced for presentation to junior high school students, "Boys Beware" and "Girls Beware" examine the problem of sexual attacks on juveniles. "Boys Beware" emphasizes that boys as well as girls could be the target of child molesters. Three dramatized vignettes show typical approaches used by would-be attackers and point out the molester is often someone known and trusted by the victim.

"Girls Beware" is designed to help girls develop and awareness that sexual attacks exist by showing typical situations that lead to danger and how to steer clear of them.

Both films are revised editions of earlier presentations, containing all new color footage. The 16mm presentations are available for sale or rent.

More details can be obtained by writing: Davis Communications Media, 626 Justice Avenue, Glendale, CA 91201.



collapsible whip, a long wire system, and direct connection to any 25-75 ohm system.

Weighing in at 3.3 pounds with batteries, the 10"x2"x4" device transmits and receives on the 2-9 MHz frequency range, providing up to 33 hours of continuous operation on a single charge.

For more information, contact: Fargo Company, 1162 Bryant Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. Telephone: (415) 621-4471.

MUTI-PURPOSE FLASHLIGHTS — The Brinkman Corporation has announced the availability of two portable lighting devices that combine the capabilities of a searchlight with those of a fluorescent lantern.

Known as the Trouble Shooter, the 2-in-1 model is shaped like a standard flashlight with a spotlight at one end for long

Moving? Don't forget to write.

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